

The Causes of Panics. Wireless Telegraph for Army Use.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY



EXCITEMENT AND JOLLITY OF ELECTION NIGHT IN NEW YORK.
IMMENSE CROWD OF CHEERING AND HORN-BLOWING PEOPLE GATHERED TO WATCH THE RETURNS NEAR THE
PLATIRON, AND IN MADISON SQUARE PARK.—*Drawn by G. W. Peters.*

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Thursday, November 8, 1906

Democracy's Deplorable Debasement.

MORALLY AND intellectually the Democratic party has sunk to its lowest level. That party was weaker numerically in 1864, when eleven of its States were in the Confederacy, and thus prevented from taking any part in elections in the United States. But in 1864 the party put up a great soldier for President, and though the party was beaten, it was not discredited. The Democracy was weaker in votes in 1868 and in 1872, before the States of the late Confederacy had all been restored to their old voting privileges, and while the Democracy still was burdened with the record of the Civil War, which it precipitated. But in the first of those years it nominated Seymour, and in the second it endorsed Greeley, who had already been nominated by the Republican seceders—both men of ability and character, who had rendered valuable service to the public.

But in the present day the Democratic party cares nothing for worth or principle in its candidates. In 1896 it nominated Bryan, who was unknown to the majority of the delegates of that year's convention at the time they met. On a vital tenet of the Democratic creed, as it was preached by every Democrat from Jefferson and Jackson down to Cleveland—national honor and honesty in the government's dealings with its creditors—that candidate made war. The same candidate was put at the head of the ticket in 1900 again. He will be nominated once more, in 1908, unless displaced by Hearst, or somebody equally un-Democratic and anti-American.

In the greatest State of the Union the Democratic party nominated Hearst for Governor—the same Hearst who denounced every Democratic leader of character from Cleveland down, who had previously been nominated by the anti-Democratic Independence League, and who had, in all his papers, assailed the Democratic party of his State and nation. The man who was dubbed by the old-line Democrats the "cheek-and-check-book" candidate has seized the machinery of the Democratic party, and has appropriated the Democratic name. Save the very dubious service which he has rendered through his string of newspapers, this man has done no work of value for the Democratic party or for society. Except for his millions of dollars, most of which he inherited, and which he is spending lavishly in self-exploitation, not a human being on the face of the earth would ever think of him in connection with the governorship, or with any other office of trust and importance. And yet this man was nominated for the post once held by the Clintons, Marcy, Wright, Seymour, Tilden, and Hill, and by the party of which they were leaders. If Hearst is a Democrat, then Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, and Cleveland must have been something else.

To this base level, after a century of history—some of it very creditable history—has this oldest of American political parties fallen. If, as some of its members are predicting, the Democratic party is to pass away two years hence, even its enemies would hope to see it go down under a real Democrat, with its old flag flying, and after a fair and honorable battle. Is the great party which annexed Louisiana, Texas, California, and Oregon, and which tripled the area of the United States, doomed to die in 1908 under the leadership of Hearst? This would be as if Latour d'Auvergne, the "First Grenadier of France," committed suicide in a drunken debauch.

Editors in Politics.

THE YEAR 1906 has seen an unusually large number of editors in the rôle of aspirants to political office. A contest for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Georgia, which raged over twelve months, and which recently ended, had three editors and one ex-editor as participants. The ex-editor, Hoke Smith, ex-Secre-

tary of the Interior under Cleveland, who was until recently at the head of the *Atlanta Journal*, carried off the prize. Clark Howell, of the *Atlanta Constitution*, was the most prominent and popular of the unsuccessful aspirants. Two editors—William J. Bryan and William R. Hearst—are working actively for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1908.

Old-timers remember the ambitions and rivalries of Horace Greeley, of the *New York Tribune*, and Henry J. Raymond, of the *New York Times*, for political office. Greeley started out in active life by condemning all editors who sought or would accept any political station, and he ended by striving to get several offices, two of which he did get, one of them being Representative in Congress. Greeley was the only editor ever nominated by a great party for President of the United States. For Seward's failure to advance his political ambition, Greeley announced, in a querulous letter to Seward, that "the political firm of Seward, Weed, and Greeley is this day dissolved, by the withdrawal of the junior partner." Raymond served in the Legislature, in Congress, and also as Lieutenant-Governor. His selection for some of these offices greatly angered Greeley.

John Forsyth, an editor of the *Mobile Register* for many years in the days before the Civil War, was, in theory, like Greeley, opposed to the holding of office by editors, but he surrendered at last to the seductions of public station and accepted an appointment by Pierce as minister to Mexico. An equally prominent old-time Southern editor, Thomas Ritchie, who conducted the *Richmond Enquirer* for forty years, and who was even more hostile, in the abstract, than was Forsyth or Greeley, to the active mixing in politics by editors, was coaxed by Polk to go to Washington and take charge of the administration's organ, the *Union*, which made him a member of Polk's kitchen cabinet, but he gladly returned to Richmond at the end of Polk's term, in 1849.

Henry Watterson (like his father, Harvey M.) mixed office-holding with editing the *Louisville Courier-Journal* at one time, but that lapse was long ago, and perhaps ought not to be cited against him. He has reformed in recent times, and even the gift of the presidency would hardly be able to induce him to leave the sanctum now.

Overdoing the Moral "Stunt."

WITH THE CONSCIENTIOUS publisher and editor there is no problem more perplexing or more insistent than that of knowing how to attack some specific evil in a specific and direct way without the risk of doing more harm than good. Where the attempt is made in a tactless manner the result is usually like that of throwing water on burning oil—it only scatters the flames over a larger area. As every one knows, there are certain forms of evil, such as vicious books, indecent pictures, and immoral plays, which thrive on publicity, especially where their badness is not of a quality which brings them within the reach of the law. Purveyors of such things have been known to deliberately invite denunciation of the fiercest and bitterest kind, it being, for their purposes, the best kind of advertising. Here is where weak human nature comes in to help the quack, the charlatan, the vender of immoral literature, and the whole tribe of human jackals.

Into the hands of this same unholy crew have played, also, the magazines and other publications whose chief stock in trade for the past two or three years has been lurid and exaggerated accounts of various and specific wrongs and abuses. It is now stated, on unquestioned authority, that certain nostrums singled out for attack in this way, because of the large percentage of cocaine, opium, and other dangerous drugs which they contain, are enjoying an immensely increased sale on account of this free advertising. It does not follow that it is not often a clear duty to attack specific evils in an open and direct way in public print, but there are wrong ways of doing a right thing. Such cases call for the exercise of great tact and good judgment, qualities which have not been conspicuous in the so-called "literature of exposure." Little good can come of such methods of suppressing evil where they are adopted for sensational and commercial purposes and where the note of sincerity is lacking.

The Newspapers and the "Boss."

THE PROGRESS and success of the direct primary laws now in operation in several States, and of other means and measures to eliminate the "bosses" and restore the independence of the individual voter, have special interest for newspaper editors and owners aside from the promise which the movement holds for a reform in political conditions. The "boss" system has deprived the newspapers of their legitimate place as leaders in the political field, and when carried to the extreme extent has stifled all free and independent thinking and made the press the subservient tool of a few selfish and crafty men. The circumstances have been such, in many cases, that otherwise worthy, able, and self-respecting newspaper men have felt compelled to submit to boss tyranny, odious though it was.

The typical political "boss" has no real friendship for newspapers, any way, and no use for them except as he can make them serve his purposes. Every genuine newspaper man will be glad to be rid of him. The new and better system of securing nominations will also add to the business patronage of the press in the shape of political advertising. In the West and South, where the new primary election system has been most generally adopted, the newspapers have a

regular rate for candidates' announcements, and are thereby adding substantially to their incomes. This is a far better plan for all parties concerned than the "free-puff" system so common in days past, and it ought to be generally adopted. The rule is good here, as elsewhere, that what is worth having at all is worth paying for.

The Plain Truth.

A CONCERTED movement for the abolition of indecent bill-board advertising is in progress in Cincinnati, where the Protestant clergy in their sermons, the Roman Catholic Federation of Societies, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Municipal Art League are working in harmony for that end. The Dayton's Bluff Commercial Club, of St. Paul, Minn., has instituted a similar movement, and these two are examples of the agitation throughout the country against the offense to decency and the affront to the eyes of the community of which the bill-board nuisance-makers are guilty. We bar obscenities from the mails, and we arrest and fine peddlers for selling merchandise in the streets without a license; but posters that corrupt the minds of thousands, and others, morally innocuous but artistically hideous, and representing advertising privileges worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, are suffered without taxation or any other restraint. How long will the American public endure it? Let the newspapers and magazines and other legitimate instrumentalities for advertising purposes make a united and winning crusade against the bill-board and street-car advertising nuisances.

IT HARDLY becomes Mr. William J. Bryan to denounce the owners of great wealth, as he recently did in a speech at Indianapolis, while the memory of his effort to secure \$50,000 from the widow Bennett's estate still lingers in our memories. Mr. Bryan says he is very anxious that the churches and charitable societies should stand up and say to Mr. Rockefeller, "Keep your money; you stole it from the public, we will not accept it." He believes that this would make Mr. Rockefeller the most lonesome man in the world, and that no man could be more lonesome than one who has plenty of money and no conscience back of it. All this is the kind of anarchistic talk that may capture a thoughtless crowd, but suppose some one, recalling the history of the widow Bennett's will controversy, should tell the story, as it was brought out on the trial, and put Mr. Bryan in the catalogue of the lonesome class to which he alludes, and to which he belongs. How would he like it?

THE PRESIDENT continues in his unique career as a record-smasher. The Cabinet changes, which will go into effect on the first of February, transfer Mr. Cortelyou from the postmaster-generalship to the very important place of Secretary of the Treasury, and our ambassador to Russia, Mr. George von L. Meyer, to the place vacated by Mr. Cortelyou. They make an Attorney-General of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, and transfer Victor H. Metcalf from the Department of Commerce and Labor to the Navy. In his appointment of Oscar S. Straus as Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the President honors a Jew with a Cabinet place for the first time in the history of the country. After the first of February, New York will have the presidency and three members of the Cabinet—something that no other State has ever had. The general approbation of the President's reorganized Cabinet, and especially of his appointment of Mr. Straus, is the best justification of the wholesale changes. They show that the President still keeps in touch with the public, and does not fail to properly measure its good will.

WHY IS IT that newspapers license themselves during election campaigns to deal so lavishly in untruths regarding candidates whom they oppose? There was a time when the public was deceived by such misrepresentation, but thoughtful men long since, in the light of investigation and experience, have been led to discount campaign charges. We refer to this matter more particularly because of the statement in the *New York Times* that one of Mr. Hearst's latest speeches, as a candidate for the governorship of New York, as sent out in advance to the New York papers, contained the following statement, which Mr. Hearst, when he made his speech, for some reason, suppressed: "Now, my friends, if the lying newspaper proprietors and editors of this town were all put on oath before the grand jury there is hardly a political statement that they have made during the whole of this campaign that they would not be compelled to retract and admit to be false in every particular." One of the lessons that Mr. Hearst learned by his own experience in his vigorous campaign in New York State was the lesson of truth. He felt more hurt, he said, by the misrepresentations regarding himself that appeared in papers opposing his canvass than by anything else. Of all the newspapers in New York City guilty of loose statements about public men and great industrial enterprises, Mr. Hearst's publications have stood at the head. His reckless charges against one of the great industrial corporations were so utterly unjustifiable that his attention was called to the matter and he was offered an opportunity to make fullest investigation of the company's books if he would agree, after the investigation, to state truthfully the facts as he found them. This offer he declined, and the misrepresentations in his publications continued. How much confidence in the integrity or fairness of a newspaper can be expected when it stoops to such methods?

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

ONE OF the most notable of the many distinguished women who came from foreign lands to attend the



MISS KAJI YAJIMA,
A remarkable Japanese woman who attended the recent World's W. C. T. U. convention in Boston.—Purdy.

recent convention of the World's Christian Temperance Union in Boston was Mrs. Kaji Yajima, a Japanese woman seventy-four years old. Although she cannot speak nor understand English, Mrs. Yajima journeyed from Japan to Boston expressly to attend this convention. Her grand-niece, a very charming young Japanese girl, who speaks English, came from Oakland, Cal., with her grand-aunt and acted as her interpreter. Mrs. Yajima is president of the national W. C. T. U. in Japan, and a woman of such unusual intellectual attainments that she is called "one of the seven sages of Japan." She is the first woman in Japan who became a teacher, and she has for twenty-five years been at the head of a school for girls in her country. She has been helpful in carrying forward many reforms affecting the welfare of women in her country, and during the late Japanese-Russian War she was instrumental in having sixty thousand "comfort bags" sent to the Japanese soldiers. Her interest in the temperance movement is so great that she had something in the way of temperance literature put into each one of the bags. She is, in some respects, one of the most remarkable Japanese women that ever came to our country.

ALTHOUGH he has returned to Europe disappointed, financially and otherwise, by his visit to this country, Maxim Gorky, the Russian revolutionist and author, professes to be enthusiastic about America, and declares that he is sorry that he could not remain here longer. He will write a three-volume book, but will confine its contents to his experiences in New York.

IN THESE times of muck-raking and sensationalism, so much evil is spoken of men that the average person sometimes doubts for the moment whether there are any good people on the earth. Of course there are, and myriads of them, and if a plan suggested in a recent address by the Rev. Charles Fagnani, of the Union Theological Seminary, of New York, were put into effect we should have something to counteract the excessive defamation of human beings that is too prevalent. Professor Fagnani thought it would be an excellent idea to publish a sort of "Who's Who" book, containing the names of people who are doing good in the world, and are something in the sight of heaven, rather than in the sight of mankind. Such a volume would be a wholesome and inspiring reference work whenever one felt his faith in humanity declining.

AT THE recent Boston convention of the Massachusetts State Association of Barbers, Mayor John F. Fitzgerald congratulated the delegates on the high standing of the trade in the labor world, and took occasion to speak of the improvement to be noted of late years in the class of periodical literature to be found in barber-shops, pointing his remarks by reference to a paragraph on the same subject in a recent number of this paper. Where formerly one might have seen cheap and sensational publications, he said, such weeklies as *LESLIE'S*, *Life*, and *Judge* were read by the patrons, another proof of the intelligence and enterprise of the men of the razor who provide such reading matter. Mayor Fitzgerald, as it



JOHN F. FITZGERALD,
Mayor of Boston, who refutes the slur which has been cast upon "barber-shop readers."
Chickering.

is fitting that the chief executive of Boston should be, is a Harvard man, popular alike with workingmen and business men, as his successive terms in the State Senate and Congress have given evidence. He is editor of the *Republic*, a weekly religious newspaper of Boston, a fact which gives his views on the subject of the tastes of the reading public a practical bearing.

THE NEWS that the Hon. George von L. Meyer, American ambassador to Russia, would before long be transferred to the Cabinet position of Postmas-

ter-General greatly delighted society in Washington. Mrs. Meyer and her two daughters have acquired during their residence abroad, in Rome and St. Petersburg, an international reputation as social entertainers, and the expectation is that they will make things pleasant for many fortunate guests at the national capital.

INSTANCES of several members of any one family serving through a long and bloody war, and yet all returning home alive and unscathed, must, in the nature of things, be exceedingly rare. For good fortune in this respect the Hughes family, of Hughes's Mill, Ala., appears to hold the world's record. At a recent reunion of the children of the late Daniel and Charlotte Hughes, at their old home, there were present seven sons and one daughter. This in itself was not so remarkable an event, but certain facts made the occasion one of unique interest. At the outbreak of our great Civil War six of the Hughes boys and the husband of their sister joined the Confederate army and rendered gallant service to the Southern cause. Every one of them participated in many terrible battles, and, in accordance with the usual chances of war, more than one of them should have been seriously wounded and maimed for life, if not killed. Yet, strange to say, each of these seven Confederate soldiers went back home at the close of the war safe and sound. In the course of the intervening years the brothers were scattered about, but each in his place has been as good a citizen as he was a soldier, and,



UNIQUE FAMILY REUNION—AN ALABAMA WOMAN AND HER SEVEN BROTHERS, SIX OF WHOM AND HER HUSBAND FOUGHT THROUGH THE CIVIL WAR AND CAME OUT SAFE AND SOUND.

Left to right: W. R. Hughes, J. B. Hughes, Joseph Hughes, Mrs. N. A. Mills, Jesse Hughes, B. M. Hughes, A. Hughes, F. A. Hughes.

although they show the marks of time, all are hale and hearty as ever. The citizens of their native town celebrated the home-coming of the brothers with a picnic, at which the ex-soldiers, with their now widowed sister and the brother who was too young in 1861-65 to enlist, were photographed for our columns.

A STRIKING illustration of the managerial ability of women is shown in the case of Mrs. Lawrence Fitch, the pretty young Chicago matron who successfully managed the carnival recently held at Oconomowoc, Wis., a lake resort where many of the wealthy Chicago contingent spend the early autumn. The carnival, which was open for several days, covered twelve acres of ground, and was largely attended, excursions being run from different points. Apart from being entirely under the management of women, the affair was unique from the fact that, besides giving her time and labor gratis, each woman paid for the entertainment at the booth over which she presided, thus avoiding the shrinkage of the net receipts by expenses for exhibits, etc. The proceeds were devoted to the improvement and maintenance of good roads in that section of the country. Mrs. Fitch was chairman and manager in reality as well as in name, and the success of the show was due to her indefatigable efforts and her originality of thought. She personally superintended the erection of the booths and the installing of each attraction, three of which were under her immediate supervision. Mrs. Fitch is the daughter of A. J. Earling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway, and inherits her father's executive ability to a marked degree.



MRS. LAWRENCE FITCH,
Who managed a unique Western carnival with notable success.
Stein.

THE VIGOROUS and protracted fight for a reversal

of sentence made by Joseph R. Burton, convicted, while United States Senator from Kansas, of unlawfully practicing before a Federal department, ended recently when the United States Supreme Court affirmed the action of the courts below. Mr. Burton, who some time ago resigned from the Senate, went to St. Louis, surrendered to the United States marshal, and was taken to Ironton, Mo., there to serve his sentence of six months in jail. The ex-Senator was very far from behaving like a man who had experienced a terrible downfall. He was composed and cheerful, and even facetious. His devoted wife, who accompanied him, asserted her belief in her husband's innocence and goodness, and announced that she would remain as near him as possible during his imprisonment. At the Ironton station a large crowd had gathered, and the prisoner smilingly greeted several persons he knew. His confinement is not likely of itself to prove a serious hardship to him. His wife sees that he is supplied with dainty food and other comforts, and incidents of at least two of his early days in jail were strolls to Mrs. Burton's boarding-place which the sheriff permitted him to take. While in his cell Mr. Burton will occupy himself with reading and writing, and it is said that he intends to produce a book during his term of incarceration.



JOSEPH R. BURTON,
Ex-United States Senator from Kansas, who is serving a sentence in jail.

ONLY ABOUT half a dozen Americans have been elected members of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain. One of these is Mr. Joseph Jenkins Lee, American minister to Ecuador, and the youngest officer of his rank in our diplomatic service. This honor was bestowed on Minister Lee because of his services to geographical science in an expedition to Acre. He was one of President Roosevelt's rough riders, and lived for several years in New York.

FEW MEN appear to be fonder of roving and adventure than is Lady Ernestine Hunt, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Ailesbury, of England. She has started a ranch at Calgary, in the Canadian Northwest, and recently she went to Montreal attired in cowboy fashion, and superintended the shipment of some horses on a transatlantic steamer. Lady Ernestine has traveled much, and is so familiar with navigating vessels at sea that she once applied for a master's certificate at Liverpool, which was refused her because of her sex. One of her voyages was to Japan in company with her husband, who was then a mate in the merchant service.

AMONG THE most notable indorsements of President

Roosevelt's suggestion of a graduated tax upon "swollen fortunes" is that of Thomas F. Walsh, of Denver, Col., who said in a recent speech: "To my mind the income tax is the fairest that can be imposed. It reaches only the rich, and they surely can afford to pay it." Mr. Walsh also favors the opening by the government of a department which shall give insurance to working people at actual cost, and another which shall care for the savings of the poor. Such views expressed by a man of small or moderate means would attract little attention, but they acquire a great significance when coming from a millionaire mine-owner. Mr. Walsh is a self-made man, who came to this country from Ireland when a boy and engaged in mining work in Colorado. He devoted himself to the study of geology, mineralogy and metallurgy to such good purpose that he eventually became one of the owners of the famous Camp Bird mine. Mr. Walsh's interest in public affairs has been evidenced by his membership in the United States commission to the Paris exposition of 1900, and the leading part which he has taken in the development of Colorado and the West as president of the National Irrigation Association.



THOMAS F. WALSH,
The mining millionaire, who advocates the imposition of an income tax.
Clinedinst.



KOWLOON WHARF COVERED WITH WRECKAGE, AND A LARGE STEAMER BATTERED AND LISTED.—*Nan Peacock.*



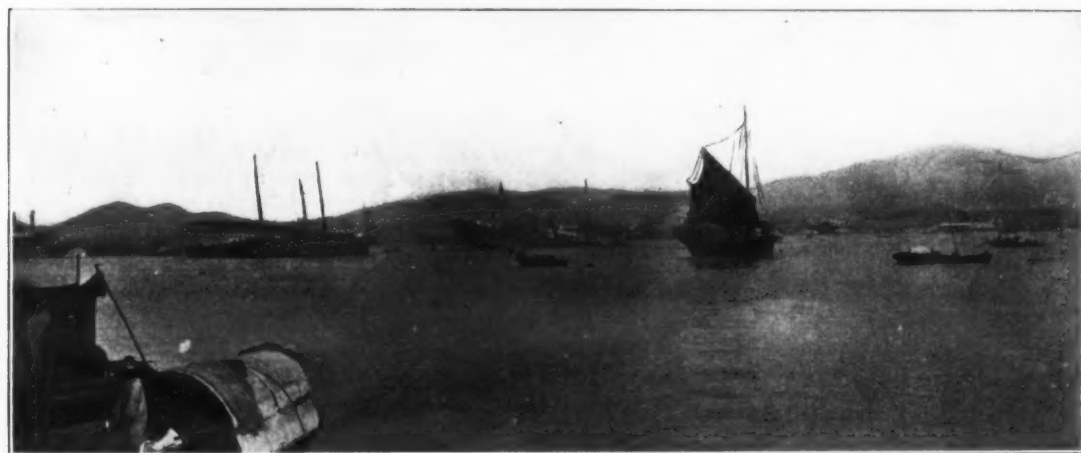
CHINESE STEAMER "SAN CHEONG," WHICH WAS POUNDED AGAINST HER WHARF BY THE STORM, AND LATER SUNK.—*Nan Peacock.*



WAREHOUSES SHATTERED AND UNROOFED, AND THEIR CONTENTS WHIRLED AWAY BY THE GALE.—*Photographed specially for Leslie's Weekly.*



THE FINE NEW LAW-COURT BUILDING BADLY DAMAGED BY THE HURRICANE.
Nan Peacock.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE HARBOR WHERE MANY STEAMERS WERE WRECKED.—*Photographed specially for Leslie's Weekly.*



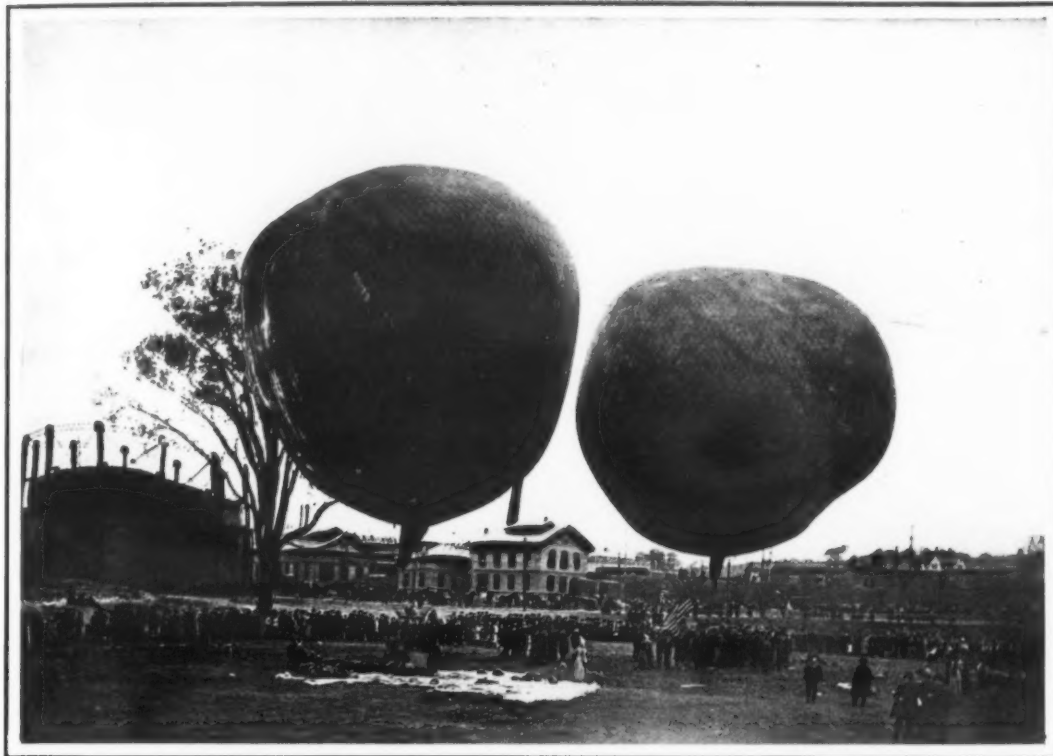
THE STAR-FERRY PIER BUILDING CRUSHED BY THE FORCE OF THE WIND.
Nan Peacock.



EVERY BAY AND INLET SHOWED WRECKAGE OF VESSELS AND BUILDINGS LIKE THIS—*W. A. Parker.*

WORST TYPHOON IN HONG-KONG IN THIRTY-TWO YEARS.

STARTLING EVIDENCES OF THE FURY OF THE RECENT TERRIBLE STORM, LIKE AN AMERICAN CYCLONE, WHICH BURST ON THE CHINESE COAST WITHOUT WARNING, AND WRECKED THIRTY-FIVE STEAMERS, TWO THOUSAND JUNKS AND SAMPANS, AND MANY STRUCTURES ON SHORE, CAUSING IMMENSE LOSS OF PROPERTY AND LIFE.



NOTABLE BALLOON RACE AT PITTSFIELD, MASS.—L'ORIENT AND THE CENTAUR STARTING FOR THE ENDURANCE TEST, WHICH WAS WON BY THE FORMER WITH A SCORE OF FIFTY-SEVEN TO THIRTY MILES.—J. P. Manning, Massachusetts.



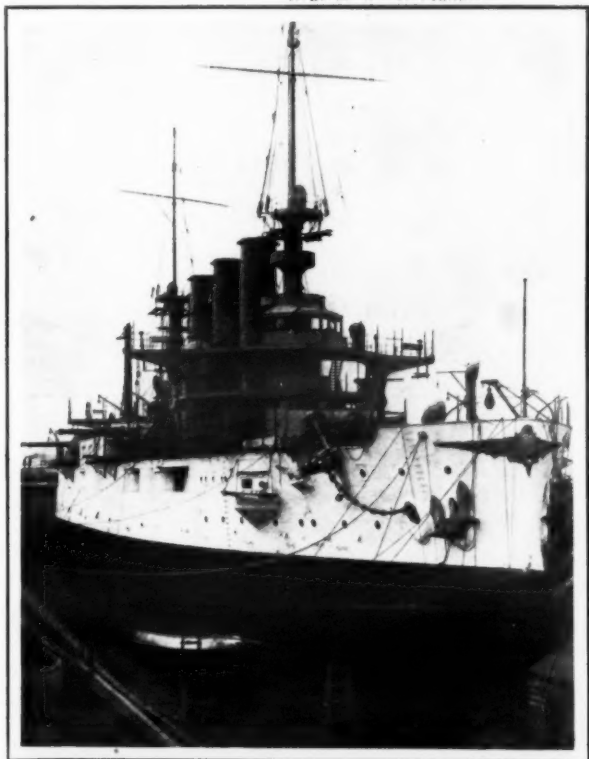
FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS OF THE PACIFIC SQUADRON—ADMIRAL MC CALLA PRESENTING THE TROPHY TO THE "PRINCETON" ELEVEN.—Arthur S. Schroeder, California.



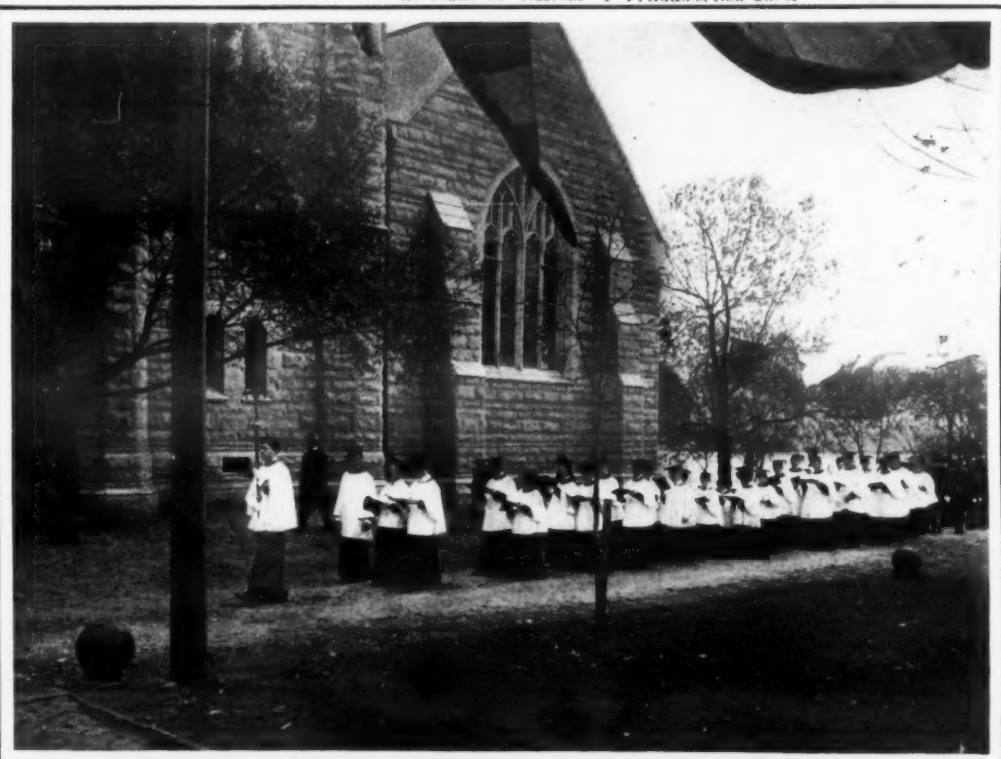
AN ILL-FATED CHINESE STEAMER—THE "HANKOW" (IN BACKGROUND) WHICH WAS BURNED AT HONG-KONG, TWO THOUSAND CHINAMEN ON BOARD PERISHING IN THE FLAMES.
Capt. M. Weaver, Indiana.



PLEASING INCIDENT IN SECRETARY ROOT'S SOUTH AMERICAN TRIP—THE SECRETARY (IN CENTRE FOREGROUND) AT CALLAO SALUTING THE PERUVIAN FLAG—SECRETARY OF STATE LIGUENA AT LEFT, AND SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS PRADO AT RIGHT OF VISITOR.—F. P. Adams, New York.



LATEST ADDITION TO THE AMERICAN NAVY—BATTLE-SHIP "MINNESOTA," WHICH SHOWED GREAT SPEED ON HER RECENT TRIAL TRIP, SEEN IN DRY-DOCK AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) DEDICATION OF THE HANDSOME NEW CHAPEL OF ST. CORNELIUS THE CENTURION, AT THE MILITARY POST ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR—TRINITY CHURCH CHOIR FOLLOWING THE BAND INTO THE EDIFICE.
E. P. Burtis, New York.

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—NEW YORK WINS.

PICTORIAL IMPRESSIONS OF THE TIMES CONTRIBUTED BY ARTISTS WHO KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH CURRENT EVENTS.

Why 1906 Differs From Years of Great Panics

By Charles M. Harvey

I.
 "THE PERSON who predicts the date of his attack is not dangerous," said Bismarck. Nor is a panic which is predicted likely to come to hand. Many prophets have been foretelling impending disaster recently. Jacob H. Schiff, head of the New York banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., did this a few months ago, in an address before the New York Chamber of Commerce. In newspapers and magazines others have sounded notes of alarm in the past few weeks. In addition to the strictly industrial and financial effects of a panic, it might have momentous political consequences. Monetary convulsions always hit the party in power in the national government, whether that party is responsible for them or not.

What are the reasons why anybody predicts approaching industrial disaster? Here are some of them. Several banks—in Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other places—have been wrecked in the past few months, some of them through bad business methods, and others through the crookedness of one or more of their officers. "Such a situation as exists to-day in the New York money market," said the *New York Evening Post* early in September, "is a disgrace to the community." That was because the rate for stock-exchange demand loans had gone up to thirty per cent. The rate went up to forty per cent. immediately afterward. Only twice in a third of a century had the rate for demand loans in New York in September gone above that figure. One of those times was at the height of the panic of 1893. Secretary Shaw, in going to the rescue of the banks, felt impelled to warn them to lend public deposits only "in aid of legitimate business, as distinguished from speculation."

Bank reserves in New York, which holds the country's surplus cash, have been lower recently than for many years. Some financiers ascribe this to over-speculation in stocks and lands. One of these is A. B. Hepburn, president of the Chase National Bank, of New York. Others, Mr. Schiff among them, attribute it to an inelastic currency. Many think it portends peril. The high rates for money were a storm-signal which checked speculation for the moment, but trading was soon resumed on an unusually active scale, and the general average of shares on the New York exchange touched higher prices than before. Real-estate trading is especially brisk. Farm lands in the West are at higher figures than were ever touched in the past. There is a building boom throughout the country which makes the demand for all sorts of construction materials and workers more active than anybody ever saw before. Some of the prophets say that these things mean danger. They also see peril in the Hill-Harriman rivalry for railroad ascendancy on the Pacific slope.

According to a statement recently made in the British Parliament, there has been a shrinkage in the market value, on the London Stock Exchange, amounting to approximately \$3,900,000,000 in trust securities, government stocks, South African mining shares, and railway properties in general, as compared with their value just before the Boer war. The fear of a collapse in credits in Russia hangs like a cloud over every bourse, from St. Petersburg to New York. Another disturbing influence is William J. Bryan, so some of the financial experts think. This is on the assumption that Bryan, despite his government ownership and operation of the railways and other destructive demands, will be nominated for President in 1908.

The foregoing are some of the adverse factors in the present situation. The causes and consequences of the panics of the past will now be pointed out. Then an attempt will be made to show that the present situation differs widely from the conditions prevailing at the time any of those convulsions took place.

II.

The monetary convulsions which have figured under the general name of panics took place in 1818, 1837, 1857, 1873, and 1893. Nearly midway between each two of these there have been milder financial flurries, which caused embarrassment and damage at the time, but which passed away quickly. These came in 1825, 1848, 1866, 1869, 1884, and 1901.

The panic of 1818, in Monroe's first term, had many causes: the destruction of property and the dislocation of trade consequent on the War of 1812-15 with England; the flight of gold and silver during the war, leaving only inflated paper, much of which rested on no tangible security; the flooding of the country with manufactured goods from England and the rest of the industrial nations after the cessation of hostilities; and the mismanagement of the affairs of the United States Bank, which fell into bad hands soon after its establishment in 1816. Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, resigned from the House and went to the head of the bank in 1819, where he instituted reforms that rehabilitated that institution and gave it back some of its old prestige and power. On Cheves's retirement in 1823 his place was taken by Nicholas Biddle, the man who was still at the head of the bank when it was assailed by Jackson in 1832, and when it expired at the end of its charter in 1836. The effects of the panic of 1818 were felt until 1821.

Far more disastrous, however, than the convulsion of 1818 was the panic of 1837. This struck the country in April of that year, a few weeks after Van Buren's entrance into the White House. Hundreds of business houses in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore went down in the crash in April and

May. Here were the chief causes of Van Buren's panic: Jackson's overthrow of the United States Bank just before Van Buren entered office; wild speculation in government lands; inadequate security for the notes of the scores of small banks which sprang up all over the country when they saw that the United States Bank was to fail; the suspension of those banks when the government, in 1836, refused to receive anything thereafter except gold or silver in payment for public lands; and general closing of other banks and mills because of the monetary dislocation.

Van Buren called Congress in extra session, but the only measure of relief which he recommended was the establishment of an independent treasury, in which the government could always have control of its own funds, and not have them subject to the risks of bank deposit. Congress authorized the issue of \$10,000,000 of treasury notes as a temporary expedient. The independent treasury was adopted, though not in the extra session. The Whigs repealed the independent-treasury act when they entered power under Harrison and Tyler in 1841, the Democrats restored it under Polk in 1846, and, with some changes, it is in operation to this day. The panic of 1837 defeated the Democrats in the congressional canvass of 1838, and was the leading factor in giving the Whigs their "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," landslide in 1840.

At the outset in his presidency Buchanan was hit by a panic. On August 24th, 1857, the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company of New York and Cincinnati brought to a culmination the forces which were converging to make a crash. A wild scramble for government lands had been caused by the vast accessions of territory (Texas, Oregon, New Mexico, and California) between 1845 and 1848, by the California gold discoveries of the latter year, and by the big gold finds in Australia in 1851, whose influence quickly extended to the United States. Wild-cat banking, railroad building and the laying out of Western towns far beyond the needs of the time, and the manufacture of articles beyond what the market was able to absorb, brought on the smash-up in the summer of 1857. As in 1837, nearly all the banks in the country suspended specie payments, but in New York the suspension lasted only a few months. The effects of the panic of 1857 extended to the opening of the Civil War in 1861, which also destroyed the wild-cat banks and established the national banking system.

The war made a break in the twenty-year cycle, for the next panic after that of 1857 took place in 1873, instead of in 1877. The panic of 1873, early in Grant's second term, had for its chief causes the war's dislocation of many industries, its vast destruction of property, its wild over-trading in many directions, and its creation of \$450,000,000 of greenbacks. Other causes of the panic of 1873 were the building of railroads in the West which could not be made to pay for many years, and the speculation in real estate.

During the years from 1862 to 1872, when specie payments were suspended, gold was in hiding and was dealt in like merchandise. The highest point reached by gold was on July 11th, 1864, near the darkest hour of the war, when \$2.85 in greenbacks would have been required to buy \$1 in gold. The cornering of the gold market by James Fisk and Jay Gould incited (September 24th, 1869,) the Black Friday gold bubble, which Grant's Secretary of the Treasury, George S. Boutwell, burst by throwing some of the government's gold on the market. One consequence of the panic of 1873 was the defeat of the Republicans in the congressional election of 1874, and they held the presidency in 1876 by the narrow margin of one electoral vote.

The failure of the Marine National Bank, of New York, and the collapse of the firm of Grant & Ward, both in May, 1884, caused a flurry for the time, which, however, did not extend far beyond Wall Street. Then came the wreck of the house of Baring, in London, in 1890, which brought a crash in Argentina, and disturbed credits all over the world. This was one of the causes of the panic of 1893, which struck Cleveland soon after he entered office the second time.

The chief causes, however, of Cleveland's panic were the silver debasement of the currency under the Bland-Allison act of 1878-90, and under the Sherman law of the latter year; the sharp reduction of revenue under the McKinley tariff act of 1890; the fear that Cleveland would start a war on the tariff; reckless speculation in stocks and other sorts of property in the two or three years preceding, and the dangerous extension of credits and the vast increase in private expenditures all over the country. As immediate consequences, the panic of 1893 forced the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman silver law, and the permanent stoppage of silver buying by the government. Another consequence was the defeat of the Democrats for Congress in the election of 1894, in the middle of Cleveland's term. The Republicans have controlled both branches of Congress ever since. That convulsion, too, was one of the reasons why McKinley defeated Bryan in 1896.

That of 1893, which ended in 1897, after Bryan's first defeat and the resumption of power by the Republicans in all branches of the government, was the latest monetary crash which can be dignified by the name of a panic. The Hill-Harriman fight of May 9th, 1901, for the control of the Northern Pacific was a disturbance whose effects were not serious or lasting. Under the twenty-year law of periodicity the next panic would not be due until about 1913, but of

course the factors which precipitate such cataclysms cannot be accurately gauged for any considerable length of time in advance.

III.

But it is easy to show that the business conditions throughout the United States differ widely in 1906 from those which existed in the years when the monetary cataclysms took place. The largest of the country's business interests, that on which, to a considerable degree, its prosperity rests, is agriculture. "Marvelous is the only word that can describe the condition of the crops in 1906," says Secretary Wilson. "Nor are they chance crops, either. The farmer knows more of soils and crops and their relation to domestic animals than ever before. His education is going steadily forward. The element of risk in his business is being eliminated. We can confidently look forward to great crops every year. They are the real foundation of the good times."

The corn crop of 1906 is 2,780,000,000 bushels, and the wheat yield is 759,000,000 bushels, in each case breaking all the records. Cotton furnishes 12,000,000 bales, which is ahead of any year in the past except 1904. Hay, oats, barley, potatoes, and most of the fruits, have large yields. The income of the farmers of the country in 1906 is over \$6,000,000,000, or more than ten times the revenue of the United States government, and more than the value of all the property in the United States of all sorts in 1845.

This is why the farms and farm improvements of the country, which had a value of \$18,000,000,000 in 1900, advanced thirty per cent. between that year and 1905, although the country's population increased only ten per cent. in that time. This, too, is why E. H. Harriman could afford to make that enormous advance recently in the dividends of the Union Pacific. The vast growth in the crops and the general expansion in the country's prosperity have increased the income of all the railroads.

In production of 25,000,000 tons of pig iron and 16,000,000 tons of steel in 1906 we shall make a gain of ninety per cent. in the former and sixty per cent. in the latter over 1900. The coal production, which was 393,000,000 tons for 1905, gained fifty per cent. over 1900. The indications are that production will be above the 400,000,000-ton mark for 1906. In coal, iron, and steel production we are far ahead of every other country, and our lead is rapidly lengthening. And demand keeps far ahead of supply. Our exports (\$1,743,000,000) and imports (\$1,226,000,000) of merchandise in the fiscal year 1906 beat all records, and left a balance of \$517,000,000 in our favor. But this foreign trade was exceeded more than eight times by our domestic trade. The treasury deficits have given place to surpluses. The surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1906, was \$25,000,000, and indications are that that for the year closing next June will be between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000.

Although the country's population has increased only twenty per cent. since 1896, its merchandise imports have increased fifty-seven per cent., its exports 109 per cent., its domestic trade 120 per cent., its gold stock 100 per cent., its cash in circulation sixty-five per cent., and its bank clearings, its railway earnings, and its bank deposits each approximately 200 per cent. While the prices of all commodities have gone up in this time, wages have gone up faster and farther. The purchasing power of a week's wages was one and four-tenths per cent. greater in 1905 than in 1896.

Here are some of the gains which have been made in the country's activities in the decade which has passed since Bryan made his first race for the presidency. These gains help to explain why it is that Baltimore, after a \$90,000,000 fire in 1904, had a jubilee recently to celebrate its complete recovery. They tell, too, why San Francisco, after a \$250,000,000 loss by earthquake and fire less than half a year ago, has larger deposits in its banks to-day than it had just before that calamity, and is scoring handsome gains in its bank clearings over those of a year ago.

A decisive reason why 1906 differs from the panic years of 1818, 1837, 1857, 1873, and 1893 is that we have neither wild-cat bank currency nor irredeemable greenbacks now, nor yet have we any menace of debased silver. Any business disaster in the next fifteen or eighteen months would not only make Bryan's nomination certain in 1908, but would make free silver at the sixteen-to-one ratio, as well as government ownership of the railways, burning issues in that campaign. Happily, no portent of this sort is discernible at this moment.

A Delicious Drink.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A TEASPOONFUL added to a glass of water and sugar to suit invigorates and refreshes.

Pure at the Source.

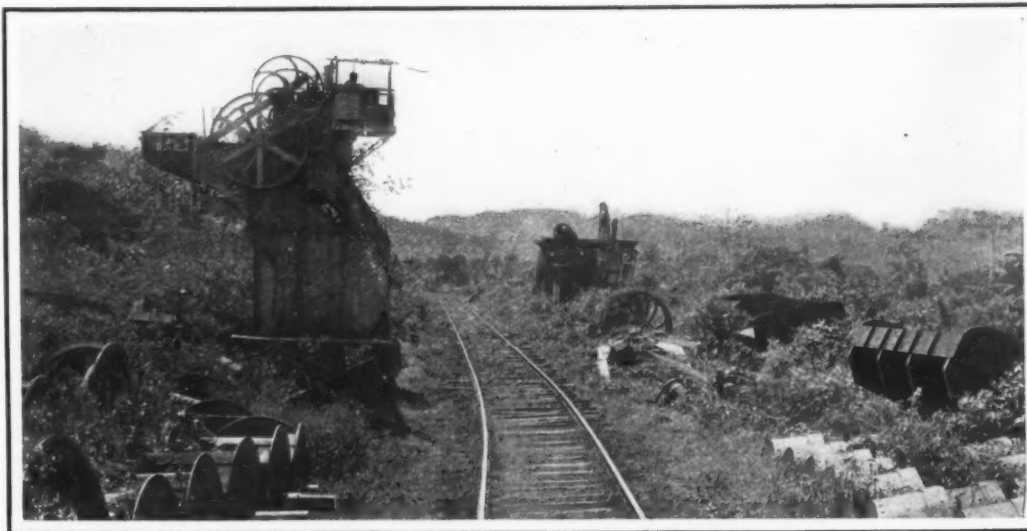
MILK is the chief article of food in the sick-room and hospital. Every physician and nurse should know the source of supply before ordering in any form. It is not enough to know that it comes as "country milk." Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, the original and leading brand since 1857. Integrity and experience behind every can.



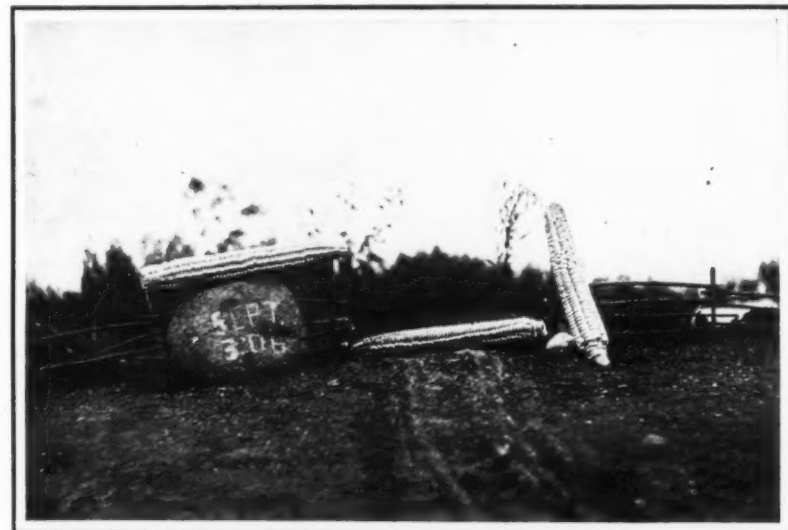
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD TRACK NEAR PONCA, NEB, TILTED AT A FANTASTIC ANGLE BY A FLOOD.—Gus Mikesell.



"THE GHOST"—BUT SHE SEES THROUGH HIM.
Evelyn Brown.



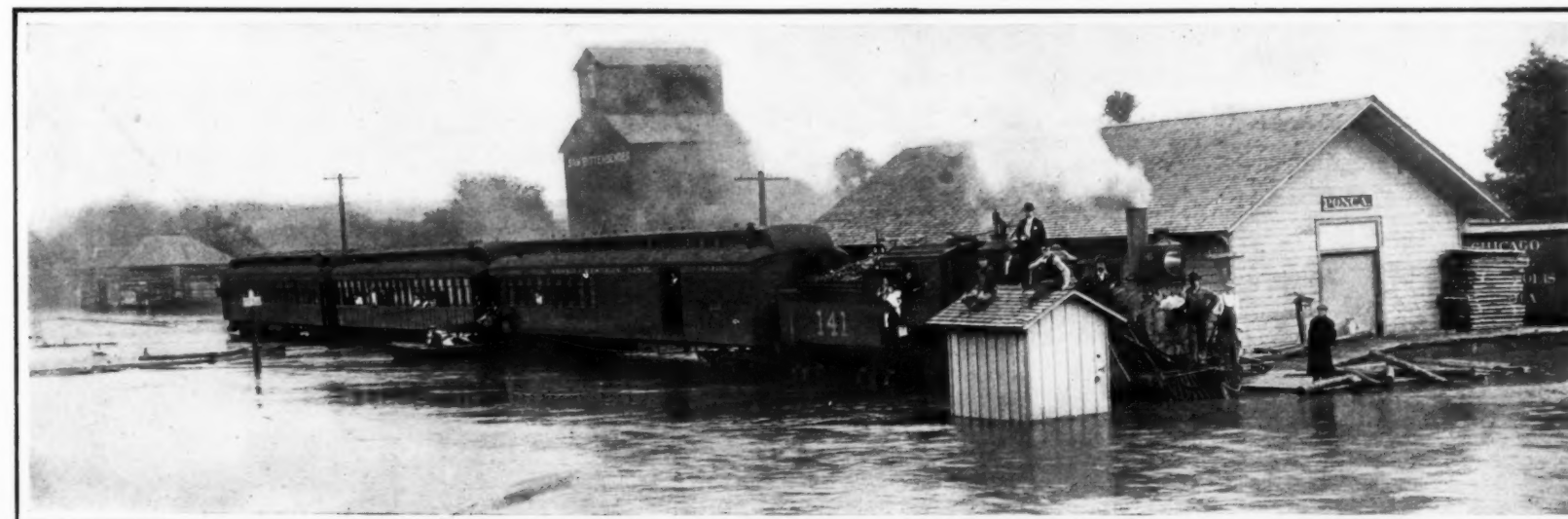
FRENCH STEAM-SHOVEL UTILIZED AS A RAILROAD SEMAPHORE ON THE PANAMA CANAL ROUTE.
John N. Teunison.



A PHENOMENAL WISCONSIN CORN CROP—GUESS HOW IT WAS
RAISED.—Ralph Weinberg.



QUEEREST OBSERVATORY IN THE WORLD—ERECTED BY THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE ON
MT. WILSON, NEAR LOS ANGELES—THE WALLS ARE OF CANVAS.—Felix J. Koch.



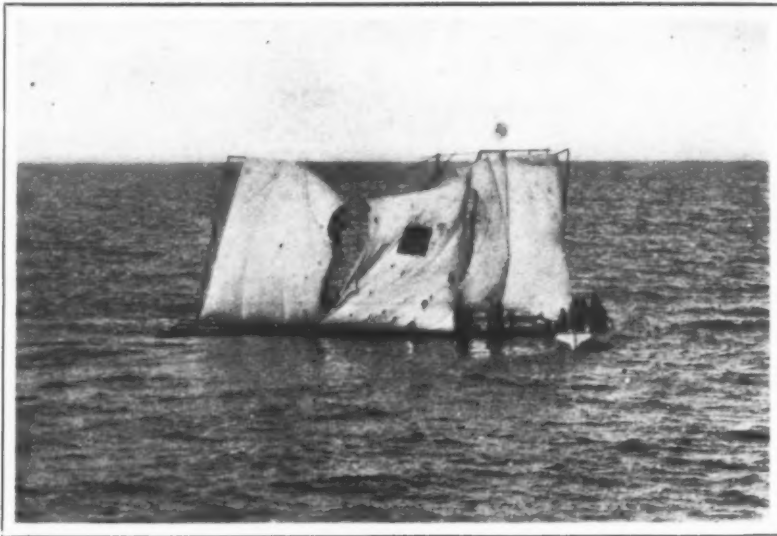
A TRAIN LOADED WITH IOWA EXCURSIONISTS STALLED BY A FLOOD NEAR PONCA, NEB.—PASSENGERS BEING TAKEN OFF IN A BOAT.—Gus Mikesell.

CURIOUS PHASES OF OUR WONDERFUL WORLD.

A GROUP OF UNUSUAL SCENES WHICH HAVE BEEN PICTURED BY CAMERA CONNOISSEURS OF THE ODD AND STRANGE.



"THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS" LOOKING THROUGH THE RENTS MADE IN THE TARGET BY THEIR SHOTS.



THE FLOATING TARGET (CENTRAL SHEET), 20 X 30 FEET, USED IN THE PRACTICE OFF BARNSTABLE, MASS.

RECORD-SMASHING GUN-CREW OF THE "MAINE" AND THEIR TARGET.

WITH THE TWELVE-INCH TURRET GUNS, IN SALVO FIRING, THEY MADE SIXTEEN HITS OUT OF TWENTY-TWO SHOTS, AT FOUR THOUSAND YARDS, STEAMING TEN KNOTS AN HOUR.

Photographs by Harry S. Bennett.



THE FIRST BIG FOOTBALL GAME UNDER THE NEW RULES.

ONE OF PRINCETON'S PLAYERS, IN THE EXCITING CONTEST AT NEW YORK, WITNESSED BY THIRTY THOUSAND PERSONS, ATTEMPTING TO RUN BACK A CORNELL PUNT, BUT EFFECTIVELY TACKLED BY THE RED-AND-WHITE.—P. A. Juley.

Visiting the Famous Victoria Chief Mines.

THE GOOD news from the Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company continues. The first party to take advantage of the invitation of the company to visit the famous new copper camp in the Caballos Mountains left New York October 20th in charge of Colonel Robert H. Hopper, the president of the company, and Mr. William A. Farish, the well-known mining engineer. With them are Mr. George L. Crum, of New York City, Dr. John van Kirk Hemstreet, of Herkimer, N. Y., Mr. Harry M. Bigelow, a well-known gentleman from Portland, Me., Mr. E. A. King and Mr. A. L. Brand, of Central Bridge, N. Y., and Mr. Murrill Buckner, of Dallas, Tex.

These stockholders are representatives of other stockholders in their respective communities. They have gone to investigate the company's property to the fullest extent. President Hopper and his associates in the management have earnestly invited the shareholders to visit the mines, to take their own samples of ore and have their own assays made, to make their own measurements of the ore bodies that have been uncovered, and, in fact, to obtain every possible information as to the value and extent of this magnificent property.

The perfect confidence that Colonel Hopper and his associates have in the enormous value of their property is attested by the offer made to every purchaser of the stock—that the purchase price will be returned with interest at six per cent., at any time within six months, if examination discloses that the mine is not all that is claimed for it.

No other offer of this character has ever been made, and the party of shareholders which is now visiting the property has gone with a determination to make the examination as thorough and complete as it possibly can be. One of the shareholders has taken with him a number of little bags in which to carry specimens of the ore which he will pick up at random, and which he proposes to have assayed on his own account. The management is very glad to have him do this, and stands ready at all times to extend similar facilities to any shareholders who may visit the property.

The mines are not difficult of access since the wagon road has been completed from Engle, a station on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad which is distant only a few miles from the new mining camp. Surprise has been manifested over the disclosure of such great richness in copper ore in a new field within ready reach of well-settled communities, but this is not strange, for surprise also attended the splendid discoveries made at

other points in these richly mineralized mountains, extending as they do to some of the most famous mining camps in the world, including Bisbee and others.

Much interest is manifested in the reports that the visiting party will bring from the Victoria Chief. Their confirmation of the wonderful tales told of the richness of the property and of ore bodies that assay as high as fifty per cent. in copper will awaken still greater interest in the Victoria Chief and convey an assurance of the early payment of dividends.

Very little of the allotment of 100,000 shares, offered for public subscription at seventy-five cents a share, now remains open, and it is very probable that, if another allotment is offered, it will be at a considerably higher figure. Those who have not had an opportunity to subscribe should write at once to Hopper & Bigelow, Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company, 100 Broadway, New York, and ask for subscription blanks, reports, and other information, which will be promptly furnished.

Religious Sects in New York.

IN THE latest issue of the periodical published by the New York "Federation of Churches and Christian Workers" some interesting and significant figures are given showing the relative growth and progress of the leading religious sects in the metropolis in the fifty years ending with 1905. From this it appears that the Protestant bodies increased their property holdings in the period named over ten times, the Roman Catholics over twenty-seven times, and the Jews almost seventy-five times. In 1855 the Jewish property was \$185,100; in 1905 the Jewish exemptions were \$13,608,100. The Protestant communicants of greater New York in 1855 were 82,477, or 9.1 per cent. of the population of the city; in 1905 they numbered 337,289, or 8.4 per cent. of the city's population. The Roman Catholic communicants of 1855 numbered 110,488, or 12.2 per cent. of the population; in 1905 1,061,716, or 26.4 of the city's population. Comparing 1905 with 1904, *Federation* finds that the Jews have increased their part of the population from 18.6 per cent. to 19.3, and Roman Catholics theirs from 33.3 to 33.8. "The churchless Protestants of New York outnumber the whole population of Nebraska, and are the equivalent of the whole population of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming." A work sufficient to tax the energies of the evangelistic denominations in the metropolis is thus offered them at their very doors. As the population of the great city increases religious workers will find need of harder effort.

No Gambling at the Race-tracks.

IT WAS a valuable and significant admission which Mr. August Belmont, the racing magnate, made on the witness-stand in a suit for the recovery of a race-track bet, that while some racing associations might possibly fall without the "assistance" rendered by the bookmakers, others would not. Mr. Belmont and his race-track associates could do no better service in behalf of the "sport of kings" than by demonstrating in a genuine and bona-fide way that they can manage a race-course successfully without the help of gamblers, even refraining from the requirement that each member of the craft shall buy fifty-seven tickets of admission per day at two dollars each. The leading argument against the Cassidy-Lansing bill at Albany, last winter, was that it would be a "death-blow" to the racing business and shut the courses all up. But if Mr. Belmont was correct in his statement on the witness-stand, this argument is deprived of all its force. The Cassidy-Lansing bill was aimed wholly at gambling, and not at horse-racing. Few people object to horse-racing in itself, and the racing associations in New York State and elsewhere would have no trouble with the law and no serious opposition of any kind if they would eliminate the feature of professional gambling. Good horse-races are enjoyed by thousands who would not think of betting on them.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

FRANK W. MACK, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., formerly manager of the eastern division of the Associated Press, and a widely-known newspaper man.

Alfredo Chavero, of Mexico City, prominent public man and spokesman for President Diaz in the Mexican Congress.

Sheppard Knapp, of New York, a wealthy and widely-known carpet manufacturer.

Major-General James W. Forsyth, United States Army, retired, of Columbus, O., once General Sheridan's chief-of-staff.

Mrs. Louisa Smith, over 101 years old, of Freehold, N. J., the oldest gypsy in America.

Edwin Sandys, of New York, writer of boys' books, and associated in the authorship of one book with President Roosevelt.

Nelson Chesman, of New York, a prominent newspaper advertising agent.

W. O. Robson, of Boston, supreme secretary of the Royal Arcanum.

Henry Clay Cameron, former professor of Greek language and literature in Princeton University.



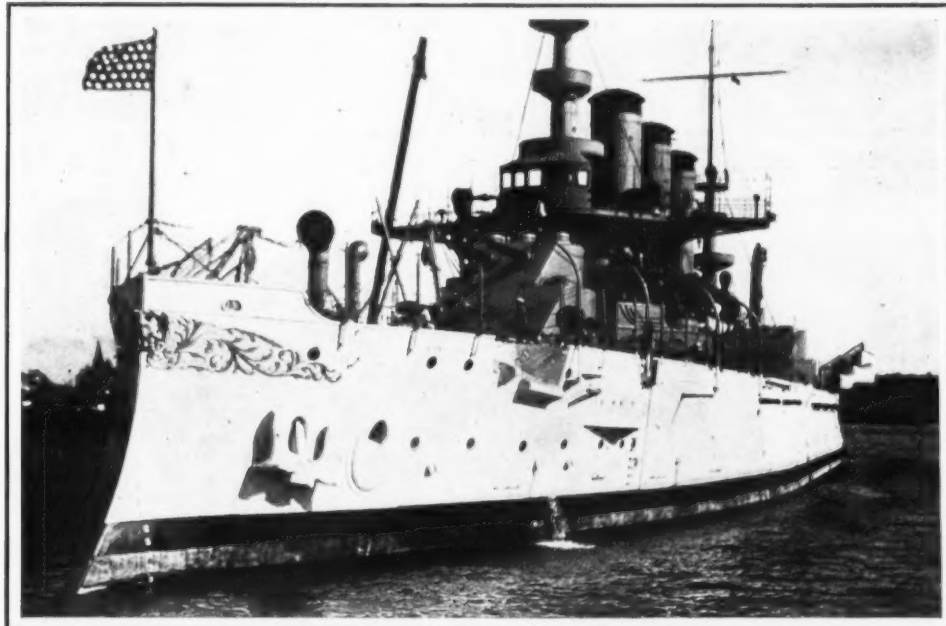
(THIRD PRIZE, \$2) "REPAIRING THE ANGEL"—WORKMEN TWO HUNDRED FEET ABOVE THE STREET ON THE TOWER OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, DETROIT.—*Fred G. Wright, Michigan.*



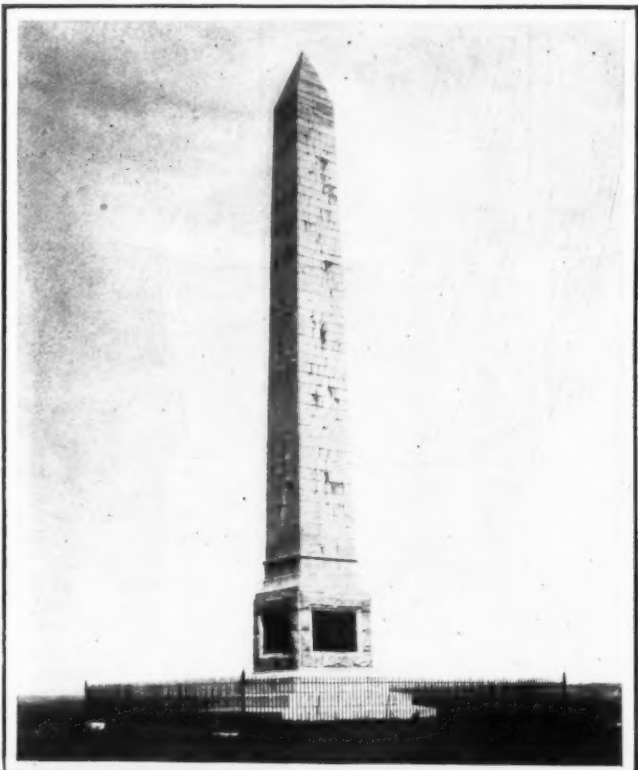
(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) THE HERO OF THE FLAG-RUSH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—RUDOLF RAMSLAND, A FRESHMAN, DESTROYING THE SOPHOMORE FLAG, AMID THE CHEERS OF HIS CLASS.—*Sumner W. Matteson, Minnesota.*



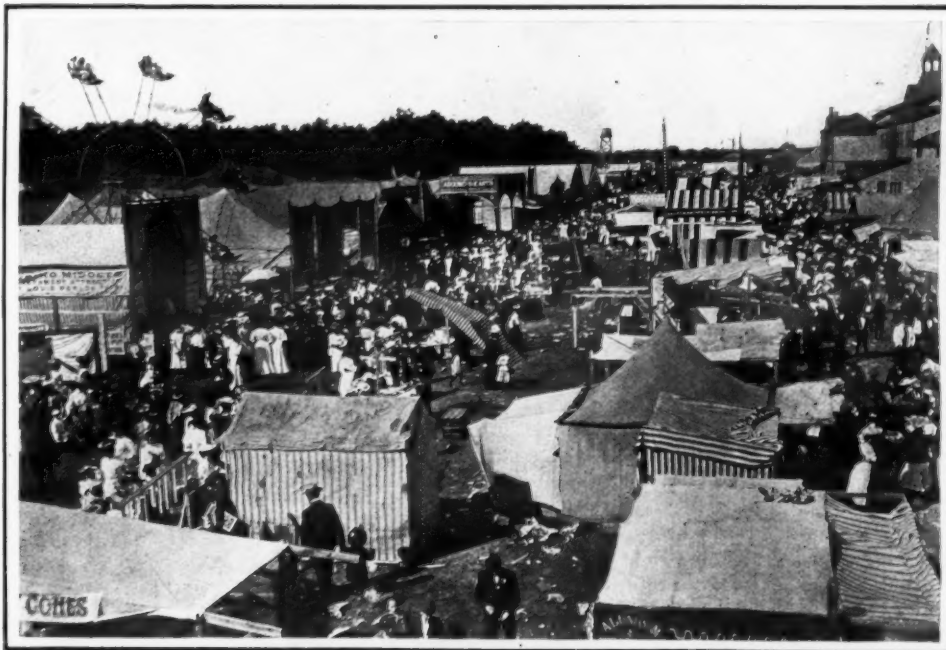
THE PAPER THAT PLEASES OLD AND YOUNG.
C. Bothmann, Pennsylvania.



THE "GEORGIA," AT CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD—ONE OF THE NEWEST AND LARGEST BATTLE-SHIPS IN UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.—*H. Greenwood, Massachusetts.*



ORISKANY BATTLE-FIELD MONUMENT, COMMEMORATING THE DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH BY GENERAL HERKIMER, AUGUST 6TH, 1777.
William E. Fisk, New York.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) "A SOURCE OF INNOCENT MERRIMENT"—THE "MIDWAY" OF THE INTERSTATE FAIR AT TRENTON, N. J.
Charles W. Kimble, New Jersey.

AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

MINNESOTA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, NEW JERSEY THE SECOND, AND MICHIGAN THE THIRD.

How the Government Cares for Sailors on the Great Lakes

By Mrs. C. R. Miller



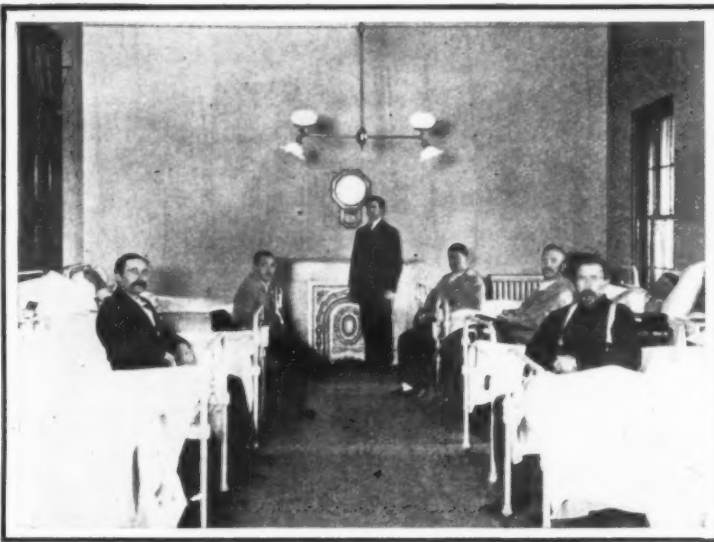
THE COMFORTABLE MARINE HOSPITAL AT CLEVELAND.
Mrs. C. R. Miller.



THE MAGNIFICENT AND WELL-APPOINTED MARINE HOSPITAL AT CHICAGO.
Mrs. C. R. Miller.



TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS TAKING THE OPEN-AIR TREATMENT AT THE CHICAGO MARINE HOSPITAL.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.



A WARD IN THE MARINE HOSPITAL AT DETROIT—SAILOR AT RIGHT IN BED SUFFERING FROM A BROKEN BACK.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.



CONVALESCENT PATIENT IN THE CLEVELAND MARINE HOSPITAL ENJOYING A GAME OF CARDS.
Mrs. C. R. Miller.

IN 1798 the Marine Hospital service was established by law, but even prior to that time hospitals for the care of disabled sailors were maintained under charters granted by King George. An efficient merchant marine is necessary to the welfare of a nation, and the proper care of the health of the men who "go down to the sea in ships" can scarcely be overestimated.

Of the great volume of domestic trade of the United States a large part is handled by means of the merchant marine of the great lakes. The combined tonnage of the ships which ply these waters amounts to more than 2,000,000, and last year the total tonnage of the vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal amounted to nearly 25,000,000. In 1854 the marine hospital at Detroit was built, and since that time other hospitals have been erected at Cleveland and Chicago. It is the duty of those in charge of these three to care for the disabled seamen of the great lakes. When the service was organized a monthly tax was imposed on each sailor employed on American vessels. Later the service was sustained by a tonnage tax on foreign vessels. At present it is maintained on an appropriation, which this year amounted to \$1,185,000—this amount to cover the expenses of the Public Health and Marine Hospital service throughout the United States.

The average sailor is not provident, and the unusual hardships of the life in the service and the increased chances of loss of health make a strong appeal for help. Under the Marine Hospital system the sailor is welcome to a comfortable home and to medical attention until he is able to return to work. The dread white plague has invaded the ranks of the sailors, and an abandoned army post known as Fort Stanton, and located in New Mexico, has been set aside for consumptive sailors. Victims of the disease are taken there from all the marine hospitals throughout the country. The reports from Fort Stanton have been most encouraging as to the improvement of the health of the men. The post comprises thirty-eight square miles of land, which is well irrigated, and hay and

garden produce are raised. Range cattle thrive, and in time the Surgeon-General hopes to make the sanitarium self-supporting. So great have been the inroads of this disease on the lake sailors that the hospital at Chicago finds it necessary to maintain a tuberculosis ward, where the usual open-air treatment is given. This hospital is under the care of Dr. George Bright Young, and is the largest one of the service on the lakes, and occupies a commanding position on the shore of Lake Michigan. It is surrounded by twelve acres of beautifully laid-out grounds, through which the convalescent sailors may wander at will. The operating-room is one of the finest in Chicago.

The Cleveland hospital is less pretentious and overlooks Lake Erie. Dr. H. S. Mathewson is in charge,

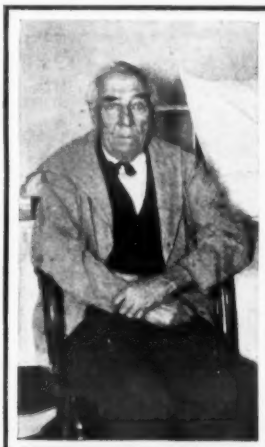
The Detroit hospital houses a number of interesting characters. Among them is Captain Al Sequin, who sailed on the great lakes for sixty-two years, and who has occupied every position from cabin-boy to captain. He never used intoxicants, to which he attributes his good health. His experiences are interesting, as he has been cast ashore five times and once lived on fish for three weeks. Another time he was washed overboard on Lake Huron and pulled himself aboard by climbing up the chain plates. A special room is set aside for the disabled masters, of which Captain Sequin is the veteran. Donald McMillan, the engineer who brought the first boat through the "Soo," more than fifty years ago, is also spending his declining days at the Detroit hospital.

He comes from Glasgow, and although nearly seventy-five years of age, his bright, sparkling eyes still indicate an active brain and his reminiscences of the early days of lake traffic are interesting. He recalls with delight the time when the crew of the *Illinois* ran races with the Indians while the boat was waiting until the canal was being finished. He attended the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the "Soo." The old man is given free transportation at all times on the lakes.

In one of the wards there are two men suffering from broken backs, each injury caused by a fall from the mast. They are paralyzed from the

waist down. Dr. H. W. Austin, the head surgeon, has made a special study of typhoid fever, as a large number of cases come under his treatment. Impure drinking water is the cause. Even under the most favorable circumstances it is difficult to keep water pure on ship-board, and, as the sailor is proverbially careless he falls an easy victim to the effects of tainted water. Doctor Austin has been remarkably successful in his treatment, and during the last four years he has had only thirty-one deaths from that malady. The inmates are especially fond of the surgeon and regard him as their friend as well as physician.

ABBOTT'S Angostura Bitters makes the best cocktail for family use. Druggists.



DONALD McMILLAN, THE ENGINEER WHO TOOK THE FIRST BOAT THROUGH THE "SOO" CANAL.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.



DETROIT'S MARINE HOSPITAL, THE OLDEST ONE ERECTED ON THE SHORES OF THE GREAT LAKES.
Mrs. C. R. Miller.



CAPTAIN AL SEQUIN, AT THE DETROIT HOSPITAL, WHO SAILED ON THE GREAT LAKES FOR SIXTY-TWO YEARS.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.

The Passing of "The Mother of the Confederacy"

A NOTABLE evidence of the disappearance of sectional feeling was furnished by the official demon-



MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS, AS SHE APPEARED DURING THE CIVIL WAR—FROM A PAINTING, THE OWNER OF WHICH BURIED IT TO HIDE IT FROM UNION SOLDIERS.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.

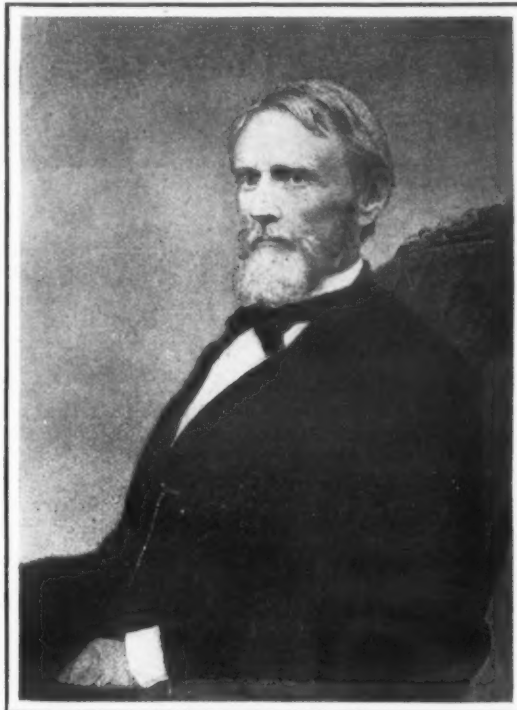
strations of sympathy and respect on the occasion of the death in New York of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the former President of the Southern Confederacy. By direction of Major-General Frederick D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East, a detachment of United States Infantry from Governor's Island escorted her body to the ferry on the first stage of the funeral journey to Richmond, Va., and President and Mrs. Roosevelt sent a wreath of flowers from the White House conservatories. Everywhere in the

North the high esteem in which Mrs. Davis was held, not only by reason of her personal qualities, but also in virtue of her association with "the lost cause," was made manifest. She had, indeed, like many other prominent Southerners, become almost a New Yorker, having spent most of her time for several years in this city.

The funeral services in Richmond were noteworthy as bringing together representatives of most of the States which made up the Confederacy. Clergymen of different faiths united in the religious service, which was held in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, the rabbi of the synagogue joining the brethren in the memory of the Confederacy. Salutes of Howitzers overfired from guns of the Government, and sounded by the bugles of the Union, formed a like funeral of the past.

Mrs. Davis was married to months before Congress in a notable fighting society. Her husband's senatorial career, which extended from 1847 to 1851, and in the period of his service in President Pierce's Cabinet as Secretary of War. As the wife of the President of the Confederate States of America, she was "the first lady of the South." When Richmond fell, and Mr. Davis was forced to fly, he planned to make his way to some point west of the Mississippi. Hearing that Mrs. Davis was in danger, however, he changed his course to join her, and was captured by United States troops at Irwinstown, Ga., on May 10th, 1865. She was not permitted to be with him during the first year of his imprisonment in Fortress Monroe; but she obtained the privilege for the second year, and after he was released in 1867 (on \$100,000 bail, furnished by Horace Greeley and others) she accompanied him to Europe. During Mr. Davis's life

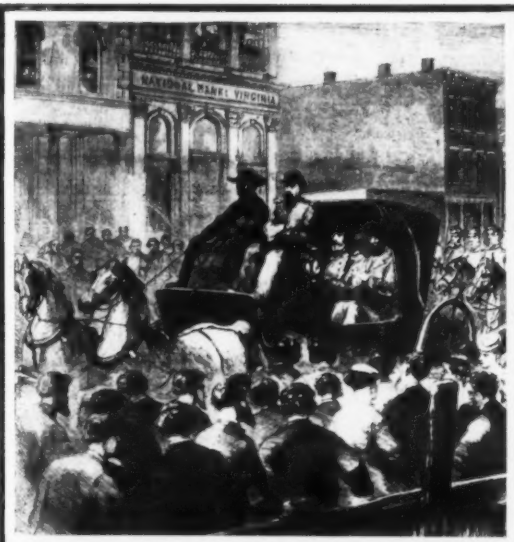
(he died in 1889) they lived in the South, most of the time at Beauvoir, Miss., where Mrs. Davis acted as



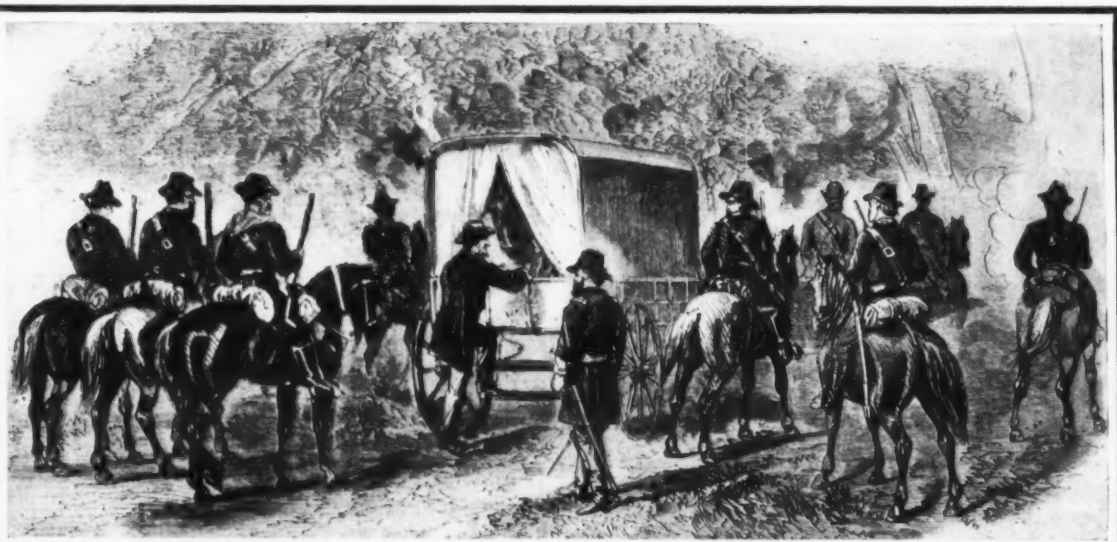
JEFFERSON DAVIS, WHO GAINED A PLACE IN HISTORY AS PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. By courtesy of D. Appleton & Co.

her husband's amanuensis in the preparation of his book, entitled "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government." After his death Mrs. Davis wrote a biography of Mr. Davis.

Mr. Davis died in 1889, and was buried, with imposing ceremonies, in New Orleans. In 1893 his body was removed to Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, where that of his wife now rests beside it. Mrs. Davis had six children, of whom only one, Mrs. I. A. Hayes, of Colorado Springs, Col., survives her.



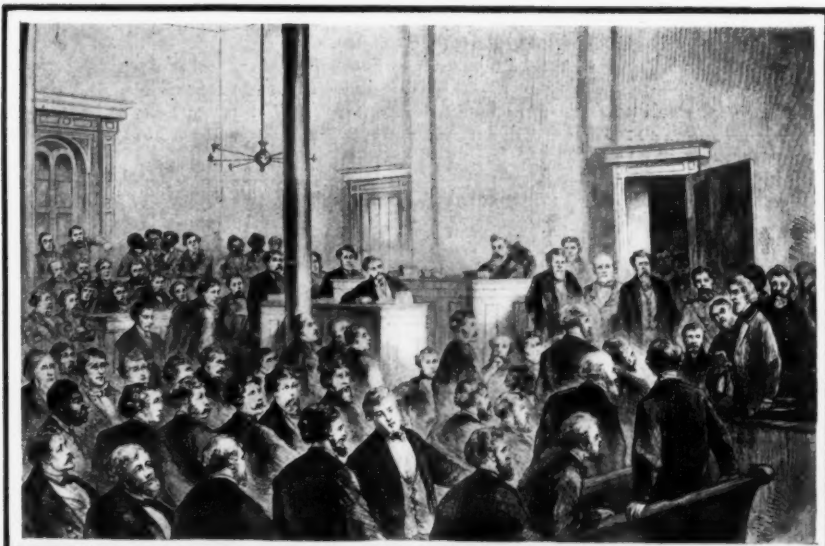
ARRIVAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS IN RICHMOND, MAY 11TH, 1867, UNDER MILITARY GUARD—HE WAS ADMITTED TO BAIL TWO DAYS LATER.—Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, June 1st, 1867, and copyrighted.



MR. DAVIS, ON HIS WAY TO FORTRESS MONROE, ENTERING AN AMBULANCE NEAR THE SCENE OF HIS ARREST—FROM A SKETCH MADE BY ONE OF HIS CAPTORS. Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, June 17th, 1865, and copyrighted.



FUNERAL OF MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS, OCTOBER 19TH, 1906—THE CASKET, COVERED WITH THE "STARS AND BARS," LEAVING ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, RICHMOND. Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.



JEFFERSON DAVIS BROUGHT BEFORE THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, RICHMOND, MAY 13TH, 1867, ON A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, June 1st, 1867, and copyrighted.

A Religious Disestablishment which Did Not Disestablish.

The Strange and Interesting Confusion of Deities in Japan.

By Eleanor Franklin.

PART II.

IN THE FIRST part of this article, published recently, I endeavored to make plain that, in one instance at least, Japanese obedience to the will of his Majesty, the Son of Heaven, seems to have been only surface obedience; and that the decree, aimed at the disestablishment of Ryobu- or Mixed- Buddhism, the strange confusion of religions which had constituted the national faith for nearly a thousand years, failed to accomplish the imperial purpose.

Among the many Buddhist-Shinto saints, whose quaint effigies set up in every conceivable nook and corner of Japan make it a "country of graven images," one of the most impressive and interesting is the pathetic person called Binzuru. He was once upon a time a member of that strange company of Buddhist disciples known as the "Sixteen Rakkan." But one day he fell from grace by remarking upon the attractions of a woman, and he was expelled from the society of chaste brethren. The great Buddha gave him, in return for all that his worldliness had cost him, power to heal human ills and to grant the prayers of childless women who longed for motherhood. But he was put outside the temples. He must henceforth sit without, in the midst of the passing throng, and submit himself to personal contact with all that was unclean and healthless. The simple-hearted people love him, I think, above all saints. His wooden images in the temple porches are the strangest objects in all Japan. They give him soft cushions to sit upon, and he is always clothed in quaint little cotton-stuff collars and mufflers in all sorts of soiled-looking colors; and on his head his devotees usually keep a curious little cotton cap.

And the way he is rubbed and prayed out of all semblance to a man is enough to make one pause and wonder at the some-time simplicity of this exceedingly intelligent people. If a faithful Buddhist have a pain in his knee he goes to the nearest temple, and rubbing the cold wooden knee of Binzuru, rubs himself in the corresponding location while he prays devoutly for relief. Relief comes in time, of course. If a woman have neuralgia she goes to Binzuru and, vigorously rubbing his patient face, implores him to give her peace. Peace ensues, and she gives him a new ruffle for his neck or an apron to cover his knees. If a woman be childless, Binzuru is the all-powerful, and is besought with prayers and offerings of warm raiment for the boon of motherhood. The consequence of all this devoted rubbing is that poor Binzuru becomes an object pitiful to behold. His effigies are never anything but almost shapeless blocks of wood that have been rubbed into that condition by generations of the ailing faithful.

Then there is Jizo. It is something to remark that the name of this pagan deity should sound so much like that of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me," because Jizo is the god of Japanese childhood and dwells at *Sai-no-Kawara*, the River of the Three Roads, where little souls must go alone to do penance, and seek without help or guidance the entrance to the upward way. The awful thing these little ones have to do is to pile up, the livelong day, heaps of little pebbles which they gather in the dry bed of the Dread River. Then, when they have finished their work and the evening begins to fall, there come the hosts of *Oni*, or demons and imps, who frighten the lonely little souls and ruthlessly tear down and scatter about all their little heaps of pebbles. But then comes Jizo, too, the protector of the little souls, and he gathers them all up in his great flowing robes and quiets their fears, while he keeps them safe from the *Oni* until the morning breaks, and they can begin again their endless gathering of pebbles.

There are more images of Jizo in Japan, I suppose, than of all the other gods and saints combined. There is never a temple garden without its effigies of him, and he is to be found at intervals upon every road-way and foot-path in the country. And in cemeteries, too, he is sure to be seen among the graves of little children. And he may be known always for Jizo by the quantities of small pebbles under which he is sometimes nearly buried. The mothers bring these to him, praying that they may be placed to the credit of some little one in *Sai-no-Kawara*. I do not know the origin of Jizo. But it is safe to venture that he came to Japan with Buddhism, and it is safe to say that he will continue to be the god of Japanese children.

The Seven Gods of Luck are also a most fascinating aggregation of superstitious creations. There is more literature about them, I believe, than about any other one subject Japanese, and they occupy a most important place in the every-day life of this people. They are severally the patrons of every possible form of



LITTLE IMAGES OF THE JAPANESE GOD JIZO UPON A ROADSIDE HILL.

human endeavor, but perhaps the most popular of them is Hotei, supposed to be good-nature and contentment personified. He is the god of the lazy, a jolly fellow with a shiny bald pate and great flapping ears; and he is represented with a huge, round, bare abdomen. All the gods of luck are carved in small images not more than an inch in height, and you will not find many Japanese, nor initiated foreigners in Japan, without one or more of them in their possession.

Daikoku is the god of wealth, and there are many funny songs and poems about him that even the children know and make common use of in their play. It cannot be said, however, that Daikoku is regarded with any particular reverence, because, until the era of enlightenment, wealth was regarded by most Japanese as the thing in all the world that was of the least importance. In fact, barter for gain was considered almost the lowest thing in which a man could engage. Nevertheless, Daikoku was always regarded with certain respect by all classes, because he was one of the gods of the rice-field, and as such was an important personage to everybody who depended upon the rice-fields, and, from the lowest to the highest, all were interested in the annual yield of this staple article of food. Daikoku is represented as standing upon two huge bales of rice, but a mouse is always depicted as nibbling at them unobserved. I shouldn't wonder if Daikoku's popularity had increased since money-making has become an honorable pursuit in the lotus-land.

The name of Ebisu is probably better known to most foreigners in Japan than that of any other one of the gods of luck, because it has, in this era of enlightenment, been bestowed upon a popular brand of beer. This god is the patron of labor, of honest endeavor toward any sort of human achievement, and he is accompanied by Jurojin, Fukurokujin, and Bonten. Bonten, however, occupies a singular position. Although classed with the Seven Gods of Luck, Bonten is a goddess, and is one of the most popular deities in all the Ryobu-Buddhist pantheon. She is represented as playing on a large guitar, so one recognizes her instantly as the chief patron of the dancing and the singing girls. Then, too, she is sometimes seen riding upon the back of a huge snake, and to her connection with them is attributed the fact that in many localities in Japan snakes are sacred. One of the principal streets in Yokohama is called Bonten-dori.

The Gods of Luck belong more than any other group of deities to Ryobu-Buddhism, some of them being purely Japanese creations, while others have been adopted along with everything else in Chinese Buddhism, which was itself much modified already by superstitions adopted from Indian Buddhism, from Brahmanism and from all the native Chinese faiths. The grouping of these gods under the general title of

"*Shichi Fukunjin*," or Seven Gods of Luck, is a thing of moderately recent history, but their union is so obvious, that I doubt if their accepted relationship will ever be disestablished in the popular mind.

About Kwannon, another dearly-beloved goddess, one might write a whole library of volumes, so intimately associated is the idea of her with the lives of the people who worship her. Kwannon is the goddess of mercy, and some of her temples are among the richest and most interesting in all Japan. She is unquestionably a Buddhist deity, and is represented as enthroned upon a lotus flower. She appears in many forms and under many names, but she is nevertheless always easily recognizable. As Kwannon the Wise, or Kwannon the Omnipotent, she appears most attractive to alien eyes, because in each of these characters she is represented without any distortions or impossible physical multiplications. But Kwannon the Thousand-handed seems to be the guise in which she is most appreciated by the Japanese. As Kwannon the Eleven-faced she is also often seen, but Kwannon the Horse-headed is not to be found everywhere, as the others are. As the horse-headed, she is carved with three heads, out of the forehead of the principal one of which protrudes a tiny head of a horse.

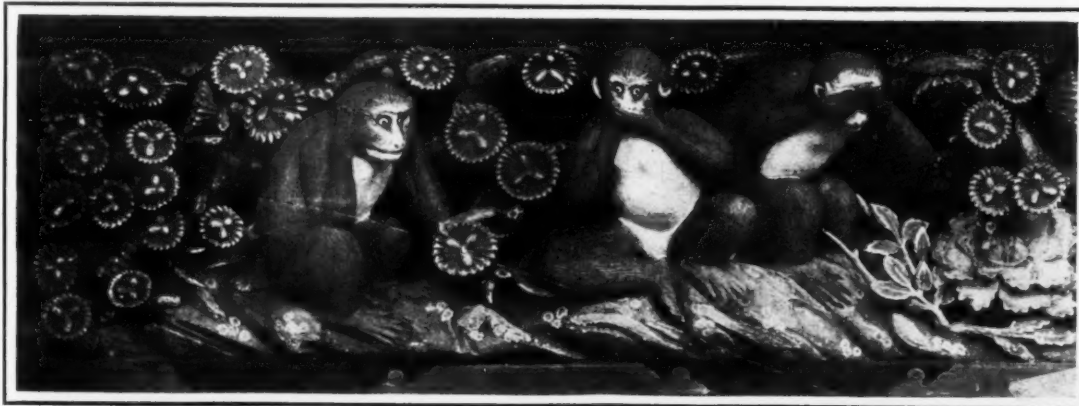
There is one particularly interesting temple of Kwannon in Kioto, that fascinating ancient city which possesses almost everything that Japan possesses of the distinctly Japanese. This temple is called the Sanju-Sangendo, which means the Hall of Thirty-three Ken, a ken being a Japanese measure about six feet in length. The name is generally supposed, however, to mean the Hall of 33,333 Kwannon, since there are believed to be that many images of this goddess under its roof. As a matter of fact, there is only the great image of the Thousand-handed Kwannon, surrounded by the twenty-eight *Bushu*, or followers of Kwannon, and flanked on either side by serried ranks of heroic-sized Kwannon to the number of 1001. But many of these are of the eleven-faced variety; then there are "images within images," inconceivably multiplied, and thus it is that the number of 33,333 is made up. This temple was built in the thirteenth century, on the site of an older temple of the same character, by command of the Emperor Kameyama, and in connection with it there exists one of the most curious stories in Japanese—alleged—history.

It was when Buddhism was at the zenith of its power in the land; when its influence was so great that one emperor after another, believing himself to be but an incarnation of the Buddha, as were his ancestors of the sun, abdicated in favor of his successor, and retired into a monastery. One of these ex-emperors, Goshirakawa, was particularly noted for his great piety. But he was frightfully afflicted with headaches. So he went as a humble pilgrim to the celebrated temple of Kumano, in the province of Kii, thinking, by so doing, to gain relief from suffering. But one of the deities in this place appeared to him in a vision and told him to return forthwith to Kioto, where, in the temple of Inabado, dwelt the spirit of a great Indian physician, to whom he should apply for relief. Goshirakawa journeyed back to the temple, where he settled himself to a long season of prayer.

After several days and nights of sleepless supplication there appeared to him a noble ghost, who told him that in the ages past he had himself been a pious priest of Kumano, and so perfect had been his life that he was permitted to return to earth as an emperor. But the skull which had belonged to him in his former existence had not yet crumbled into dust, as it should have done, but was buried deep in the dry bed of the River Iwata. A willow-tree which had wound its roots about it was being continually shaken by the wind, and it was the motion of this that caused his ceaseless headaches. Overjoyed, the ex-Mikado ordered diligent search to be made and the tree and the skull were found. The tree was cut down, and its trunk used for the beginning of a great temple, which Goshirakawa vowed he would build; while the skull was brought to Kioto and placed within the image of Kwannon, the Thousand-handed Merciful, in the temple of Sanju-Sangendo, where it found such peace that the head of the Mikado never ached again.

Was it not brave, think you, in the face of such record, for Musuhito of *Meiji*, the Emperor of the era of enlightenment, to sign a decree for the disestablishment of this great religion of his fathers? But of course he was but re-establishing them in their ancient and honorable state as gods of Japan, who could never be permanently connected with alien deities or beliefs.

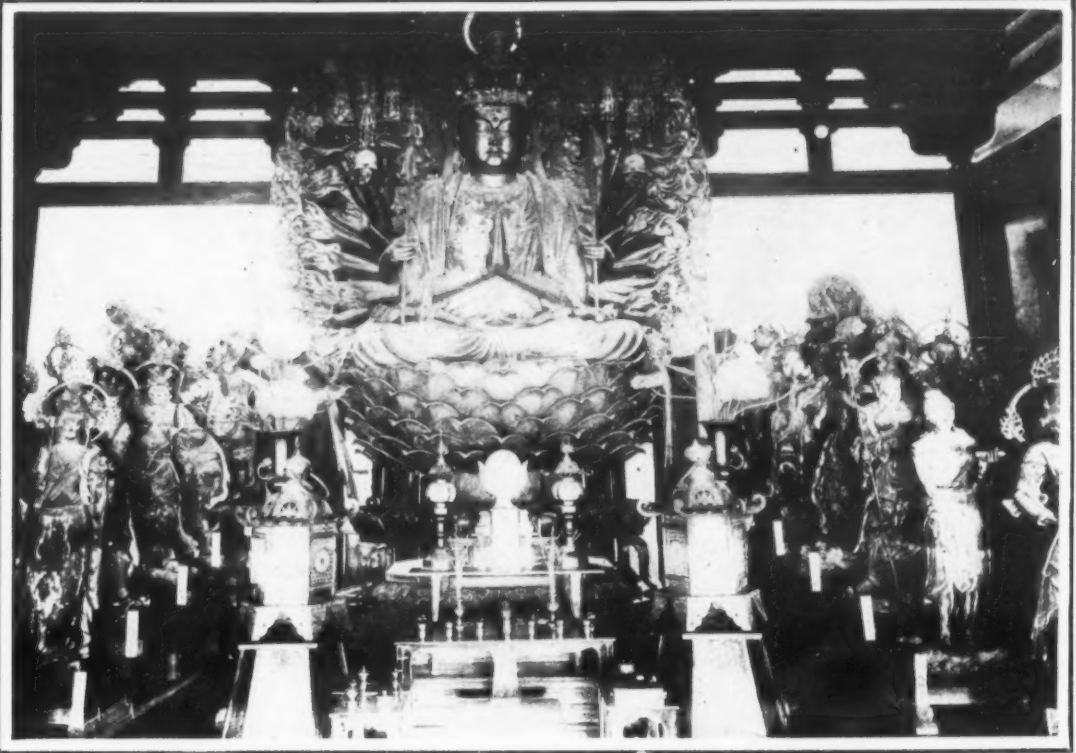
It is only by enlightenment, resolve itself, for his people, into agnosticism.



"KOSHIN," ODD LITTLE OBJECTS OF ALMOST UNIVERSAL JAPANESE DEVOTION, WHO NEITHER SEE, HEAR, NOR SPEAK EVIL.



IMAGES OF MINOR SHINTO SAINTS CARVED UPON A GREAT BUDDHIST TEMPLE IN NIKKO, THE CITY OF TEMPLES.



THE THOUSAND-HANDED KWANNON, AND HER ATTENDANT BUSHU, IN THE TEMPLE OF SANJU-SANGENDO, KIOTO.



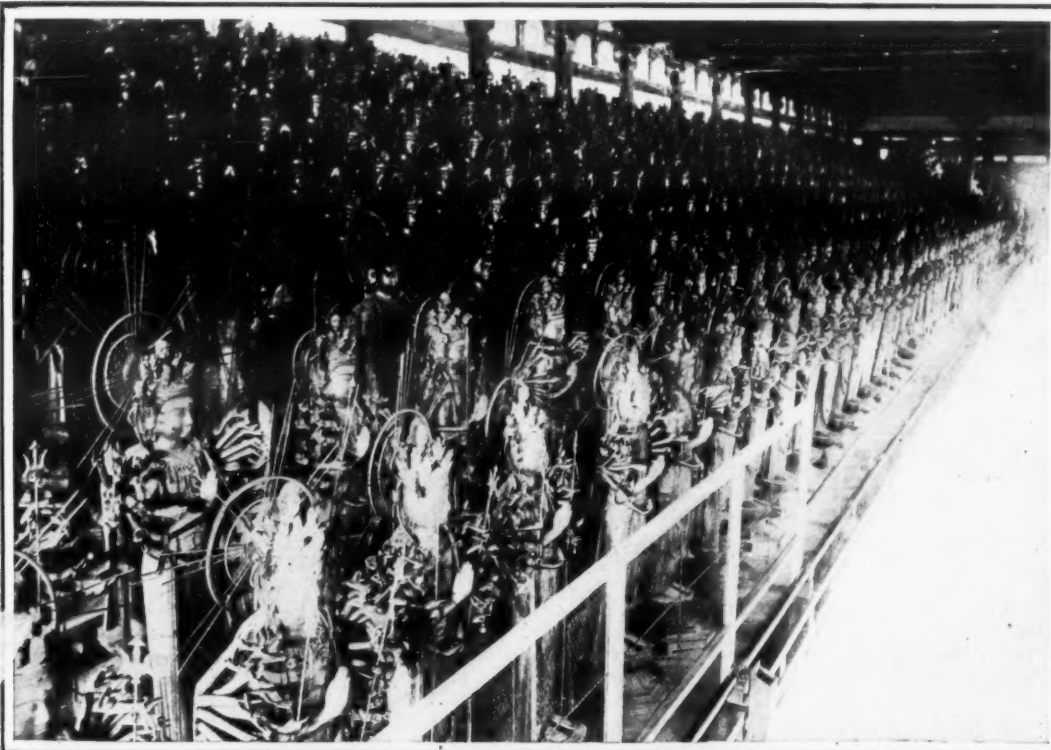
ONE OF THE DEIFIED ELEMENTS OF THE OLD SHINTO FAITH—THE GOD OF WIND.



WOODEN IMAGE OF BINZURU, PATRON SAINT OF THE AILING FAITHFUL, RUBBED OUT OF ALL SEMBLANCE TO MAN.



THE GOD OF THUNDER, ANOTHER OF THE DEIFIED ELEMENTS IN THE OLD SHINTO RELIGION.



REMARKABLE FANTASTIC REPRESENTATION OF A JAPANESE GODDESS—A SECTION OF THE 33,333 IMAGES OF KWANNON IN THE SANJU-SANGENDO TEMPLE.



HUGE IMAGE OF A NIO, AN INDIAN DIVINITY GUARDING THE GATE OF A FAMOUS RYOBU-SHINTO TEMPLE IN NARA.

THE STRANGE DIVINITIES REVERENCED BY THE JAPANESE.

A GODDESS WHOSE IMAGE IS REPEATED OVER THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND TIMES IN A SINGLE TEMPLE IN JAPAN, AND OTHER CURIOUS OBJECTS OF WORSHIP.—*Photographs from Eleanor Franklin. See opposite page.*

Triumph of a Struggling Actress—Carlotta Nillson's Success

By Harriet Quimby



MISS CARLOTTA NILLSON, THE YOUNG SWEDISH ACTRESS WHO HAS MADE A GREAT HIT IN "THE THREE OF US," AT THE MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, NEW YORK.
Barody.



SHOWING MOTHER'S PICTURE TO THE BOYS—INTERESTING SCENE IN THE FIRST ACT OF "THE THREE OF US."

Left to right: John Westley, Carlotta Nillson, George Clark.—White.

RARELY HAS the simplicity of fine acting been so triumphantly instanced as it is by the young Swedish actress, Carlotta Nillson, in the Western drama, "The Three of Us," which had its initial production recently at the Madison Square Theatre, in New York. Both the actress and the play have taken an unusually firm grip on New York theatre-goers.

Miss Nillson, to whom the greater share of the honors of the production falls, while new in a stellar rôle, is not new to the New York stage. For several years she has appeared here with more or less success, but always in insignificant parts, until as *Mrs. Elvsted*, in Mrs. Fiske's production of "Hedda Gabler," she attracted favorable attention; and later her creation of *Letty*, in Pinero's play of that name, acclaimed her as an artist of rare understanding and of capabilities far beyond those of the average. But as a reward for years of conscientious hard work and unremitting study, the part and the psychological moment of genuine triumph have come at last in "The Three of Us," a play which in one night carried Miss Nillson forward to the rank of greatness and distinguished her as an artist second to none in this country. The keynote of her acting is a simplicity and a perfect naturalness which suggest that it is not acting at all, an art which actors from the beginning of time have found to be most baffling.

"There is a little too much realism in your work. There should be a little more of the stage manner, my dear. Better stick to the beaten tracks," once remarked a certain New York managerial czar: "Fashionable people do not like too much realism; it's too vigorous, you know."

"Nature is always fashionable," retorted Miss Nillson. That was years ago. Since that time her faith in realism has cost her many an engagement, as well as deprivations and heartaches, but she has never wavered from the method which she believed to be the only true art of acting. She continued to learn her lessons from the school of life and to develop along the line of her natural temperament, confident that, she knew not how, sometime her chance would come and that she would be understood. That chance has come in the part of *Rhy McChesney*, in "The Three of Us," and Miss Nillson's interpretation of the rôle has placed her as one of the foremost of our emotional actresses.

In her dressing-room, at the Madison Square Theatre, Miss Nillson, chatting with the writer, said: "You must not give me all the credit. Rachel Crothers, who wrote the play, comes in for first honor. Then there is the splendid staging of George Foster Platt, and also the delightful company which furnishes such keen and sympathetic support."

Miss Nillson's personality, like her acting, is a thing particularly her own, and, voicing a sentiment which has been uttered before, she is like no other actress that I have ever seen, nor could she be like

anybody but Carlotta Nillson if she tried. In repose there is about her a sadness of her native northland, and a wistfulness eloquent in her face suggests a life of experiences which have not been overstrewn with roses, and a buffeting with a not too kind world in her long climb toward the reward of success. Miss Nillson was born in Smoland, Sweden. London and Paris were the field of her early studies, and in both these cities she is well and favorably known to the public. At the request of the writer Miss Nillson reluctantly consented to outline the story of her struggle for a foothold in the overcrowded field which she had chosen for her life work.

"How did I begin? Well, it was not the happiest beginning, and it was little different from hundreds of others. There are no easy roads to success, you know. I went upon the stage, not because I was called, but because something stronger than my own shrinking nature commanded me to make it my choice. I received no word of encouragement; no hand was stretched to help me. I was poor, shabby, and hungry, and I went from my native Sweden to London to seek work. Everything was against me. The demand for work then, as now, was greater than the supply. A hundred girls were on the waiting list for every position. I had nothing to offer against their superior attractions. Beauty is a passport; I had no beauty. Money gives opportunities; I had no money. Fine clothes? Managers would have none of me with my pale face and shabby frock. I was pitifully young and a dreamer when I found myself in Paris. Unable to join the classes of the great masters, I managed to eke a sufficient income to buy almost nightly a gallery seat in some theatre where I could study and watch the most famous actors. When I reached America some years later I was satisfied that I had mastered my medium of speech. I knew that I knew. I began once more my search for work from one manager to another.

"It was the old story repeated. Humiliations and sufferings were heaped upon me until I grew bitter and cynical, and perhaps impossible. I often try to picture myself as I must have appeared in those days in the eyes of those well-meaning, busy financiers. Small, gaunt, eager, and insistent—who was I, what was I, that I should ask for a hearing? Again and again I was sent about my business. More than once I determined to give up the struggle, but something within me was stronger than my weak, despairing self. I plodded on, day after day, with dogged determination. I imagine a certain manager gave me a rôle to rid himself of my eager importunities, or it may be that it was a bit of human kindness which was thrown to me as a bone is thrown to a hungry dog. I seized it with



EFFECTIVE DINNER-PARTY SCENE IN THE SECOND ACT OF "THE THREE OF US"—THE ENTIRE COMPANY ON THE STAGE.—White.

avidity. It was only a few lines, but a distinguished critic said: 'Watch that pale girl; there's something in her.' It was the first word of recognition I had received in years. That rôle led to others. I was no longer hungry, but inch by inch I fought my way through the ranks to a step in advance. Sometimes I had a season of five weeks, sometimes I was out of work for months. Just when I flattered myself that I had gained a foothold I would find myself forgotten and pushed back."

"Had you a daughter, Miss Nillson, would you choose the stage as her career?"

Miss Nillson thought well before she replied. "It would depend entirely upon the girl—her talent, her personality, and her strength of character. I should not presume to advise any girl, for each is an individual case, and one cannot go by the experiences of another. Surely, a girl considering such a vocation should be very sure how much of her home-life she would be willing to sacrifice for the sake of art, for it is a choice between them. Dramatic schools? Yes; there are many things which may be taught in a school, but life is the best teacher. I do not mean that an actress must literally pass through every experience of which she is called upon to be the exponent, but I do mean

to maintain that she cannot really convey a message to an audience until she has sounded the depths of experience which she has passed through sincerely and solemnly. It is a strange truth that one learns only through sorrow. In every walk of life one must pay for knowledge. It is Calvé who declares that art, like redemption, is to be attained only through suffering. So, you understand why I should hesitate and weigh well the nature of the girl before I would advise a life on the stage."

Although Miss Nillson's comedy is so subtle and altogether charming that one wishes that she would play comedy always, she is nevertheless at her best in portraying emotion. The play in which she now appears in the character of *Rhy McChesney* is a story of domestic life in a Nevada mining camp. It is an American play which idealizes the every-day existence of a girl mothering two young brothers, and who, with

an Irish servant, bravely contrives to keep the little home going until the mine, *The Three of Us*, begins to pay. There are two suitors for *Rhy's* hand and these two are also rivals in financing certain mines. The heroine's brother eavesdrops when the favorite suitor calls to impart the secret of a great find to *Rhy*. This secret the boy sells to the rival, who makes use of it not only for financial gain, but also as a means of compromising *Rhy* in the hope of winning her.

The dissatisfaction of the elder brother, a boy of seventeen, his sale of the secret, the complications it causes, and his subsequent attempt to fly in the middle of the night, are scenes which, as handled by Miss Nillson and

the very capable company at the Madison Square Theatre, ring so true that the audience wonders whether it is eavesdropping at an actual home or is witnessing a play. The bit of acting where *Rhy* interferes with the plans for flight and where she gradually guides the boy around a dangerous turning in life is so genuine, and there is such grief and pain in it, that the audience feels disposed to express enthusiastic approval.

One charm of Miss Nillson's acting is that she paints her word-pictures in neutral tints. It is sometimes barely perceptible to the mind's eye where the colors begin and the shadows end, so delicate are her shadings. There is no wild, uncontrollable emotion in her characterizations; there is no raising of the voice, none of the methods adopted and practiced by the principal emotional actresses of to-day. Miss Nillson comes of a race that suffers in silence—a quiver of the lips a choked, half-articulate sob, and a face eloquent in its pathos, are the only outward expressions of the struggle within. Her scale of emotional expression is in the minor chord, but it seldom fails to carry one away with the force of its dramatic intensity.

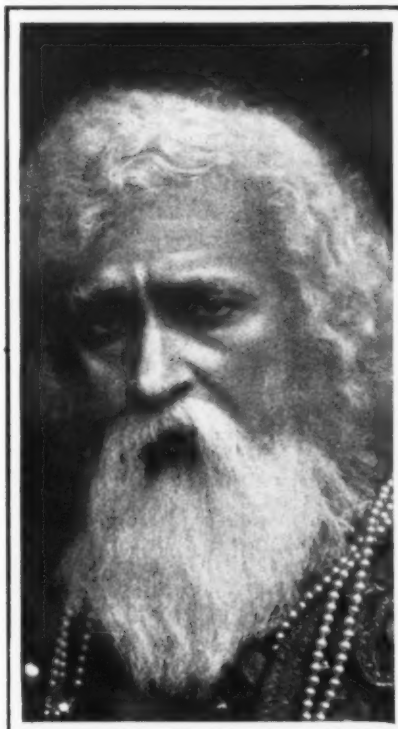
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DORIS KEANE, JESSIE MILLWARD, AND RICHARD BENNETT IN "THE HYPOCRITES," AT THE HUDSON THEATRE.—Hall.



"GETTING THEIR PICTURES TOOK," IN ACT I. OF "THE SPRING CHICKEN," THE HIT OF THE SEASON AT DALY'S THEATRE.—Hall.



EMMET CORRIGAN IN "THE PRINCE OF INDIA," AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE. Hall.



SAM BERNARD IN "THE RICH MR. HOGGENHEIMER," AT WALLACK'S THEATRE. Burr McIntosh Studio.



FORBES ROBERTSON AS CAESAR, IN "CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA," AT THE NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.—Gainsborough Studio, London.



ALICE BAXTER, THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER IN "THE LION AND THE MOUSE," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.—Hall.



ELEANOR BOBSON AND H. B. WARNER, IN "NURSE MARJORIE," AT THE LIBERTY THEATRE.—Hall.



SCENE FROM THE PLAY OF RURAL LIFE, "CAPE COD FOLKS," AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Hall.

PLAYS OF THE HOUR IN NEW YORK.

SCENES FROM THE ATTRACTIONS WHICH ARE AMUSING METROPOLITAN AUDIENCES.

DESPOILING NIAGARA FALLS

By C. M. D. BURTON

THE BURTON bill for the preservation of Niagara Falls, enacted at the last session of Congress, authorizes the issuance by the Secretary of War of permits to individuals, companies, or corporations already using water to continue such use in the present quantities, and the issuance of further (revocable) permits for the diversion of water on the American side and for the transmission of power generated on the Canadian side, with the limitation that such permits shall not impair the scenic grandeur or the navigability of Niagara. The secretary may permit to be transmitted from Canada 160,000 horse-power (requiring for its generation a flow of about 14,000 cubic feet per second), and he may issue revocable permits for the transmission from Canada of additional horse-power, provided that the amount included in such permits, together with the before-mentioned 160,000 and the amount generated and used in Canada, does not exceed 350,000 horse-power (requiring for its generation about 31,000 cubic feet of water per second). The permits granted under the provisions of this bill are to terminate within three years from its passage, unless sooner revoked, and the President is requested to open negotiations with Great Britain for the conclusion of a treaty guaranteeing the integrity of the falls, which, it is hoped, may be ratified within that period.

It will be observed that the maximum diversion of water conceded to the Canadians is about 31,000 cubic feet per second, less than half the maximum diversion—64,500 cubic feet—recommended by the waterways commission. The limits of the diversion which may be permitted on the American side appear by the terms of the law to be fixed only by the secretary's discretion, except that he must not grant permits in sufficient quantity to injure the scenic grandeur of Niagara, but the War Department officially announces that the limit of diversion which may be authorized on the American side is 15,600 cubic feet. On the assumption that the American corporations would be suffered to divert no more than the Canadians, the total diversion for power purposes on both sides of the river would not exceed 62,000 cubic feet per second, —2,500 feet within the limit set by the waterways commission. But the demands of the Chicago Drainage Canal are excepted from the provisions of the act, which opens the possibility of a considerable increase of water diverted. It will be necessary and, we believe, perfectly safe to trust the good sense of the Secretary of War not to permit this increase to become damaging.

In the adoption of some such method of restraining corporate greed lies the only hope of saving Niagara. Neither the Legislature of New York State nor that of the province of Ontario can be expected to enact laws which will be effective, and while the friends of scenic preservation have been vainly protesting, the power companies have gone on with their devastating work. The total normal flow over the brink of the precipice is 224,000 cubic feet per second. Of this the Niagara Falls Power Company (American) diverts 5,900 cubic feet, the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company (American) 2,833, the Ontario Power Company (Canadian) 4,000, and the Canada Niagara Power Company 1,740—a total of 14,473. If it is suggested by some one that, barring the unsightliness of the gorge below the falls, with its hideous array of nondescript power structures on either side, the falls have not suffered perceptibly as yet, he should be reminded that none of the companies is using more than half the water which its charter authorizes it to take, while one of the largest, the Toronto Company, has not taken any. Measurements show that the present diversions have lowered the water at the brink a few inches; and the effect when the companies shall have taken their full authorized share—62,300 cubic feet per second, 27.8 per cent. of the total flow—may well be subject for apprehension.

The engineers themselves admit that their work of diverting the water is experimental at every stage, and that they can only conjecture when the falls will show the damaging effect of their operations. In view of this danger, it becomes pertinent to suggest that if the companies will not voluntarily agree to forego a part of their privileges to take water, steps be taken to revoke their charters—a proceeding which would have popular support in those parts of the State, like Buffalo, which have been "held up" by the companies and forced to pay excessive prices for power and light furnished by them.

It has been suggested that the preservation of the scenic beauties of Niagara is costing too much; that no nature-spectacle can be worth the \$300,000,000 a year which engineers estimate could be developed in power from the falls. But when the corporations which are grieving over this waste of power offer to make the State an adequate return for what they use it will be time to consider this argument—not before.

We have said that in an international agreement is the only hope of saving Niagara. But let no one think that the passage of the Burton bill means anything

more than that the issue is definitely joined. The group of huge financial interests on both sides of the border have too much at stake in the exploitation of the waterfall to give way to the public demand without a struggle, and those who are have carried the fight thus far will do well to remember the proverb about the utility of eternal vigilance.

How great a pressure is to be brought to bear upon Secretary Taft is shown by the applications for the diversion of water made by the companies at the recent public hearing at Niagara Falls, when three American companies filed claims for 32,500 cubic feet per second—more than half the volume which the waterways commission estimated as the maximum flow which could be safely diverted. The resistance which this pressure will encounter in the sturdy avoirdupois of the present head of the War Department had an illustration in the secretary's refusal to grant to American companies a total diversion of more than 13,433 cubic feet—an increase of 4,200 cubic feet over the amount which they are now using. He has granted to two companies permission to bring into the United States from Canada electrical current equivalent to 50,000 horse-power daily (requiring for its generation a flow of about 875 cubic feet per second); but no more grants of this sort will be made until an army engineer makes a report upon conditions on the Canadian side. The demand for imported electricity is relatively insignificant thus far, but joined with the other powerful agencies for the destruction of natural beauties may be found a considerable interest among the Ontario communities which hope to profit commercially by gigantic schemes for the transmission of Niagara power. Unless the Canadian power companies may be credited with having exaggerated the strength of it for their own purposes in heading off an international agreement, there is great enthusiasm in Toronto, Hamilton, and neighboring cities over the prospect of building up industrial centres by means of cheap power from the falls. If the plans for this new project are carried out, an additional danger threatens Niagara.

All this only points the need of well-directed efforts for the adoption of a treaty arrangement guaranteeing the preservation of the falls. Powerful opposition is to be overcome, but powerful agencies of public opinion in both countries are to be invoked. We do not believe that either in Ottawa or Washington commercialism is so rampant that the claims of mere utility will be sufficient to sanction the destruction of one of the greatest scenic wonders in the world.

A Great Comet Due in 1910.

THE MOST famous of all comets, though not the largest and most brilliant, will again be visible in 1910. This is Halley's comet, so called from its identification by the great astronomer who was the friend of Sir Isaac Newton. Halley's investigations of astronomical records led him to assert that the comet which he had observed in 1682 had appeared in 1531 and 1607, and to predict its reappearance in 1759. The fulfillment of his prophecy excited the most intense scientific interest and established beyond doubt the periodicity of comets and their movement in orbits determined by the law of gravitation. Its last appearance was in 1835, its period varying between seventy-five and seventy-six years on account of the perturbing attractions of Jupiter and Saturn in certain parts of its orbit. It was by that time possible to calculate its movements with so much greater accuracy than before that it made its perihelion passage within four days of the predicted date. It was not then a very grand object to the naked eye, but the light of its nucleus surpassed that of second-magnitude stars and was comparable with that of some reddish stars of the first magnitude, such as Aldebaran and Antares. Its tail, while the comet was approaching the sun, attained to a length of twenty degrees.

On certain earlier occasions of its appearance (for it is now possible to identify it with various comets mentioned in historical records, the first as early as 11 B. C.) it was, however, so brilliant as to be regarded as a fearful portent. It is generally identified with the great and very celebrated comet of 1066, depicted in the Bayeux tapestry. In 1456 it was so terrible to behold that Pope Calixtus ordered special prayers to be offered for protection from it as well as from the Turks, who were then menacing Christendom under the leadership of Mohammed II.

Dr. Smart, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, calculates that, on its next appearance, in May of 1910, it will rise about four hours before the sun and will be a brilliant object, with rapidly increasing light, so as to reach its brightest about the middle of June. It may, he says, pass near the splendid star Capella, "which may perhaps repeat with this comet the beautiful spectacle which Arcturus made with Donati's in 1858." For a time it will doubtless be above the horizon during the whole of the day and night, but it will probably not approach us within more than one-fourth of the earth's distance from the sun—say about 23,000,000 miles. A writer in the *Nineteenth Century* expresses the hope that the Halley comet may be a brighter and grander object than any seen in this hemisphere since the comet of 1882; "but," he remarks, "it will not be at its nearest position to the earth until after it has passed through its nearest ap-

proach to the sun. If we might judge from the behavior of various other comets, this circumstance might suggest that it might then show much luminous disturbance and tail development; but it is well to remember that, in 1835, it had a long tail before its perihelion passage, but none when seen again on the other side of the sun."

The Discontented Man.

HE wooed and won a pretty girl
With hair of shining gold;
She loved him with a loyalty
Quite touching to behold.
But other people's wives he used
Approvingly to scan,
And growl and grumble at his own—
The discontented man.

HIS business prospered every day,
Another store he leased;
He bought a house and motor-car,
His bank account increased.
But still he wore a gloomy face—
"While Jones is in the van
My trade is going back," exclaimed
The discontented man.

HIS children in and out of school
Were well behaved and bright;
They reached the head of every class
And studied day and night.
"It didn't take me half so long
To learn what I began—
I wasn't such a dunce," complained
The discontented man.

HE went abroad, and viewed unmoved
The Rhine's majestic flow,
The snowy splendor of the Alps,
The matchless lakes below.
"I want to get a steamer home
As quickly as I can;
There's nothing here worth seeing," cried
The discontented man.

AT last he left his earthly cares
To mount the starry skies
And knock upon the pearly gates
That lead to Paradise;
And though to fling the portals wide
St. Peter nimbly ran,
"You're long enough about it," said
The discontented man.

MINNA IRVING.

Transforming New York's Fifth Avenue.

NONE OF THE changes which have been wrought in New York in the last few years has been more remarkable than the transformation of Fifth Avenue from a street of exclusive residences to one of magnificent business houses. Some far-seeing real-estate men long ago predicted this development, and it had been gradually proceeding; but it was left for four events of recent occurrence to signalize the completeness of the change in the aspect of one of the most famous thoroughfares in the world. First came the erection of the imposing palaces of trade inhabited by the Gorman Manufacturing Company and the Tiffany establishment, and more recently the building of the great Altman and McCreery stores, the first on what is perhaps the finest business site in the avenue, and the second so advantageously located in Thirty-fourth Street as to be classed with the Fifth Avenue structures—both of them holding a high place among the wonders of the modern development of the dry-goods business. As an example of what the merchant princes of our day and country are able to do in housing their business magnificently, it may interest the public to know that the beautiful façade of the Altman building is constructed of stone imported from France, the product of two large quarries having been utilized. With such a beginning, it does not seem presumptuous to predict that Fifth Avenue will eventually become the most magnificently built business street in the world.

Plenty of Room Down South.

THAT A current of immigration will be turned toward the South by reason of practical measures adopted by several Southern States may be regarded as certain. Several colonies of foreigners have already had great success in the South. The Southern States have ample room for a vast multitude of new citizens.

Skin Purification

EFFECTED BY CUTICURA SOAP, OINTMENT, AND PILLS WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS.

The agonizing, itching, and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in acne and ring-worm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk-crust, tetter, eczema, or salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven by the testimony of the civilized world.



ONLY CAR FROM WHICH ANYBODY ESCAPED ALIVE—CAR NO. 3 STANDING NEARLY UPRIGHT IN THE WATER, WITH A LARGE HOLE AT THE UPPER END CHOPPED OUT BY RESCUERS.—Joseph Howell.



A HUGE COFFIN—CAR NO. 1, CONTAINING MANY DEAD BODIES, DRAGGED UP FROM UNDER THIRTY FEET OF WATER BY A POWERFUL CRANE.—Joseph Howell.



WRECKING TRAIN WAITING ON THE TRESTLE TO CARRY AWAY THE DEAD AND INJURED.
By courtesy of Philadelphia Inquirer.



RESCUERS GRAPPLING FOR THE BODIES IN THE SUNKEN CARS.
By courtesy of Philadelphia Inquirer.

NEARLY A WHOLE TRAIN-LOAD OF PASSENGERS DROWNED.

CARS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC ROAD, GOING AT HIGH SPEED; DERAILED ON A TRESTLE NEAR ATLANTIC CITY, PLUNGE INTO THIRTY FEET OF WATER, SIXTY-SIX PERSONS LOSING THEIR LIVES.

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communication are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

WE TALK about the boundless prosperity of the United States. Do we realize that this prosperity is being seriously undermined by the policy of "knocking" that has been going on under the inspiration of the muck-raking and the yellow press of late? Do we realize what Chinese exclusion has meant in loss of trade by reason of the boycotting of our goods in China? Do we understand the full significance of the anti-American uprising in Japan because of the effort of demagogues on the Pacific coast to put the Japanese on the same level as the Chinese? Do we understand that France, England, and Germany are all welcoming immigration of any kind, and striving to take from us the world's markets, which we must eventually cultivate more and more as our surplus of manufactured products increases? The salvation of our industries has been the constantly increasing growth of population made up of consumers on a more generous scale than the people of any other country in the world.

The time will come when we will be making more than we can consume, and when we must go abroad to sell our surplus products, or else reduce our output, or close our factories. Some day our boundless prosperity will be interrupted. Some year our crops will fail in whole or in part. Then our consumption of things we produce will diminish. What are we to do in such a time of stress with the enormous and rapidly increasing output of our great industrial institutions? Three or four years ago the slackness in the steel and iron industry called a sudden halt on one of our most prosperous branches of trade. Fortunately, this was only temporary. But suppose it had continued for any length of time. What would be the condition of that foremost industry of the country at this time if cut off from foreign markets?

No one need laugh at this possibility, for we know already what a boycott of American cotton goods in China meant to us. The loss of trade within the short space of six or eight months was enormous, and the authorities at Washington, with reason, are thoroughly alarmed at the possibility of a similar boycott in Japan, because of the discourtesy with which we have treated the people of that country who have ventured to come to the much-vaunted "land of the free and home of the brave." The demagogues who control the yellow press, and the muck-rakers who write for the money there is in it and the notoriety they can achieve, care very little about the future consequences of their folly. But what of the great masses of laboring men in the United States with mouths to feed, with children to educate, with homes to build and to pay for? Are they to be misled, deceived, and finally betrayed?

When a soup-house era comes again, as it did once within the memory of this generation, what will the working masses have to say in explanation of their folly? The muck-rakers and yellow-press demagogues, by that time, will be raising some new banner of disaffection, perhaps government ownership of railways, pensions to workingmen, a paternal government in which everybody shall have everybody else's property and nobody have to work. Some sort of idiotic and alluring programme will be devised to still further mislead the helpless, hopeless, deluded ones. The one crop that never fails is the crop of fools.

These muck-raking and demagogic attacks on our great industries, on our packing-houses, on the oil industry, and on all the notable leaders in the world of trade, have behind them, not a sincere interest in the welfare of the people, but, as has been clearly disclosed in the canvass in New York State, the selfish

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Developing the Anaconda-Sonora.

THE Anaconda-Sonora Copper Company has made arrangements with Mr. Franklin W. Smith, expert mining engineer, of Bisbee, Ariz., for an examination and report on its copper property in the state of Sonora, Mexico. Mr. Smith is one of the ablest and most competent mining engineers in the Southwest. He is a graduate of the Houghton School of Mines, of

Houghton, Mich. This school is situated in the Lake Superior copper district, and Mr. Smith, at the beginning of his career, became thoroughly familiar with the great mines of that camp and their methods.

Mr. Smith is also familiar with the principal properties of the Bisbee camp, and has done a great deal of very important expert work for the great mines of Arizona. His professional duties in examining and reporting on the properties for mining interests have given him a thorough knowledge, also, of the mines and ores in the copper belt of Sonora, Mexico. Mr. Smith has a strong following in the Southwest. Many of those who were acquainted with him in the Lake Superior district have invested their funds in properties which Mr. Smith has indorsed, and these investments have become very profitable.

No better man could have been selected by the Anaconda-Sonora Company for the work which they engaged Mr. Smith to do at their mine, because of his recognized sound judgment and conservatism, and particularly on account of his familiarity with properties and ores in the district in which the Anaconda-Sonora mine is located. Mr. Smith will not only examine the property thoroughly, but he will advise the company's own engineers as to the best course to be pursued in its future mining operations. The Anaconda-Sonora Company has accumulated a very substantial surplus, and is preparing to carry on its operations on a larger scale than has been done in the past. Just what details will be pursued in the immediate future will depend very largely upon the recommendations of Mr. Smith. The directors of the company are conservative, practical business men, who realize the advisability of securing the best expert advice before undertaking operations that involve a considerable outlay of money.

The company is fortunate in owning a large body of copper ore, extending in a vein the distance of three and one-half miles through the property, of such high grade and so easily accessible that it can be taken out and handled at the lowest expense. The company has been very successful in its financing, the last allotment of shares which it offered to the public being rapidly subscribed for. It is doubtful that any of these shares may still be had at the price at which they were offered. This, however, can be learned from Mr. William S. Barbee, treasurer of the company, 822 National Life Building, Chicago.

Making Millionaires in Copper

How Great Fortunes Are Now Accumulating in the Metal Industry

By Thomas W. Thorne

WITHIN the last few years the metals have made a new set of millionaires. The enormous increase in the consumption throughout the entire world of two metals in particular—copper and zinc; the steady increase in the prices at which they are sold in the market, and the resulting increase in their production, have necessitated a readjustment in the ranks of the financial leaders of the United States. Most of these changes have come about within scarcely more than half a dozen years. The situation is intensely dramatic.



COLONEL W. C. GREENE.

With the development of electricity, the world has just begun to realize how it needs copper. Everywhere throughout all civilized countries the uses of electricity in trolley lines, for the telephone and telegraph, have been growing at a swift and increasing pace. The demand for copper has become almost frantic. The mines which produce this metal are now receiving for every pound which they produce ten cents more than they did a year ago. This means a tremendous increase in their profits—a million dollars with every two-cent rise in copper to the profits of a mine producing 50,000,000 pounds a year; and there are several of these. It is estimated by high authorities now that the actual dividends from copper mines in 1907 will reach the huge sum of \$75,000,000.

The necessity for copper is becoming greater, also, on account of the growing use of brass in Europe, as well as in America. Brass is two-thirds copper; and the brass foundries are actually curtailing their operations because they cannot get enough of the red metal. Naturally, this means climbing prices and more millions of profits. It is believed by competent authorities that the price of copper metal will continue to rise steadily, because there is no substitute for it in electricity, and because the period of electric construction and extension throughout the world is only just beginning.

During their lifetime less than a score of copper kings in the United States have paid in profits more than \$300,000,000. It is this money which has made the fortunes of many of the country's new financial kings. A list of these will include names which are familiar not only in mining and financial circles, but which are daily becoming more prominent—Clark, \$100,000,000; Heinze, \$20,000,000; Greene, \$20,000,000; Dodge, Douglass, and many others. Men who have made fortunes in other industries are adding materially to these fortunes by their share in the vast earnings of this country's copper mines. Bankers, steel and iron men, manufacturers, who were shrewd enough to get into copper, are profiting richly by it. Among these are James Stillman, H. H. Rogers, Charles M. Schwab and others.

But the most fortunate feature of the whole situation is the fact that the copper millions do not go into the coffers of any clique or small handful of millionaires. This enormous sum of money is distributed widely, throughout the entire United States, among men in the varied walks of life who happen to be the holders of shares in copper producers.

Among the newer additions to the ranks of copper kings is Mr. Thomas F. Cole, the central figure in the Calumet and Arizona Co. About five years ago Mr. Cole was engaged in the early development of the Calumet and Arizona mine of Arizona. In order to obtain funds for this purpose, in addition to those which he and his own close friends contributed, Mr. Cole offered a considerable block of stock to the public. Much of this stock was sold at \$1.25 a share, more of it at \$2.50 a share, and not long ago this same stock was sold in the open market at \$140 a share. One man who had bought his holding at \$1.25 a share, and had invested \$1,000, is reported to have sold his 800 shares, at the market price on that day, for \$104,000. His net profit in five years on an investment of \$1,000 was \$103,000, in addition to the sums which he had received in dividends. This instance will illustrate the rapidity with which copper shares have been making surprising fortunes.

Thomas F. Cole is the leading spirit, also, in the North Butte mine of Montana, which a short time ago was selling at five dollars or six dollars a share, and the stock of which was recently quoted at \$110 a share. Only a year ago shares of the Nevada Consolidated mine, which is an enormous property at Ely, Nev., were selling at from sixty-eight cents to a little more than one dollar a share. The Guggenheim Exploration Co. paid \$10,000,000 for a controlling interest in this mine; and Nevada Consolidated shares are now selling in the market for about twenty-two dollars each, in some cases a profit of 2,200 per cent. in one year. Many millions have been made by the stock-

holders in this company. The Nevada Consolidated mine was brought into prominence through Mr. Samuel W. Traylor, of New York, who is responsible for the development and the thorough demonstration of the great value of this property. Mr. Traylor is prominent among the newer set of men who have come forward in the financial activities of the United States with the development of the industry of producing copper.

Another interesting and significant phase of the metal situation is the regularly increasing demand and the consequent advance in price of zinc. Zinc is becoming more valuable as lumber becomes more scarce. The denuding of the forests of the United States means much to the metal industry. The demand for zinc is felt as a result of the use of this metal where lumber was formerly almost exclusively employed. For roofs of buildings sheet zinc and galvanized sheets are now being extensively employed. They are valuable because zinc does not rust. Sheet zinc has long been used in large quantities for this purpose in Europe. In 1905 the United States Steel Corporation used 60,000 tons of this metal, mostly for galvanizing sheet iron and iron tubing and wire. Last year the production of the zinc mines of the United States amounted to \$24,000,000, and one zinc company alone paid profits of \$1,300,000. Mathiessen and Hegeler of La Salle, Ill., have made fortunes of \$20,000,000 in zinc mining smelting.

In this new metal age any important event which affects the production of either copper or zinc quickly causes comment in financial circles. Just now the eyes of bankers, investors, and capitalists, who are watching the progress of the metals with great satisfaction, are turned toward the Southwest, for in Arizona and New Mexico are new and undeveloped fields. In this section of the United States the greatest future profits will be made. My attention was called recently, when I was in the Southwest, to an article in one of the mining journals describing the progress of the "Kelly" mine in Socorro County, New Mexico. The article stated that the mine was famous for producing the highest grade of a certain kind of zinc ore of any mine in the world. This ore, it was said, had taken the prize at the St. Louis exposition, and the specimens were of striking and rare beauty.

As I went through New Mexico, I stopped at Kelly, which is on a branch of the Santa Fé Railroad, and went under ground in the Kelly mine. I was not disappointed in what I saw. In certain parts of the ore bodies that had been blocked out, at a distance of about 150 feet below the surface, the walls of rock glowed like gems under the light of our candles. This ore, which is one of the forms of what is called smithsonite, was the color of the turquoise and had a surface that to the eye seemed as soft as satin. There were enormous quantities of it in the mine; and men were driving their drills into it and blasting it out with no more care, apparently, than though it had been the commonest clay.

In the bottom of the workings, which I explored with the superintendent of the mine, I observed bodies of copper ore which I could see were extremely rich. In the ore there occurred, also, bits of native copper metal, and I was informed that the copper rock which had been shipped from the Kelly mine had averaged thirty per cent. of the metal. I learned also that these bodies of copper extended downward, because from the Graphic mine, immediately adjoining and on the same vein, 200 feet lower, a great many shipments of this rich metal-bearing rock were being made. At that time the Kelly mine was shipping its ores at the rate of about three car-loads daily to a smelter at Pueblo, Col.

I was informed that this property had already yielded \$6,000,000, and I could see with my own eyes that the workings were only superficial, nothing having been done below the 200-foot level, and that the Tri-Bullion Smelting and Development Company, owning this mine, had carried on its operations over not more than four acres of the 173 acres of its richly mineralized ground.

From what I had seen of the mines of the West, I at once formed the conclusion that with continued development and the proper plants for getting the values out of its ores the Kelly mine should become one of the great copper and zinc producers of the United States. When I returned East I learned that this property was already attracting attention in the New York markets. I learned, further, that Mr. Samuel W. Traylor, with whose successful record I was familiar, had become associated with the company and was in

active charge of its operations. The Tri-Bullion Company was the owner, also, I was informed, of large copper, gold and silver properties in Arizona and Montana. With a mine such as the Kelly in New Mexico, and its operations under the direction of Mr. Traylor, I was not surprised that the affairs of the Tri-Bullion Company were attracting attention. When I was told that in order to carry out the plans laid down by Mr. Traylor, the Tri-Bullion Company had offered treasury shares at a low price I understood the further reason for the keen interest in the company.

Men who were watching the metal market closely saw here an opportunity to repeat the profits which they had made in other enterprises with which Mr. Traylor had identified himself. Whether this particular opportunity still remains open or whether the Tri-Bullion Company has already received all the funds which it requires, can be learned by writing direct to Mr. John W. Dundee, treasurer, No. 43 Exchange Place, Suite 1503, New York City.

I would suggest that you ask him for all the facts that he is willing to give. It is reported that Tri-Bullion shares have been sold privately in considerable blocks, important banking and mining interests having become associated in this way with the company. This, however, is not surprising, for men of large affairs are the first to see the advantages of securing a holding at an advantageous price in property that is sharing in the gigantic profits of the industry of producing copper and zinc. It is not often that the public ever learns of a proposition such as this. If you write Mr. Dundee, tell him that you have read this article. It might be to your advantage to do so.

One Bottle Made Many Fortunes.

T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P., who on his recent visit to this country met with great success in raising funds to increase the influence of Ireland in the British Parliament, tells an interesting story, in his *London Weekly*, to illustrate how great oaks from little acorns grow. He had been resting up and taking the waters of the Spa at Neuenahr, a resort in Germany, which he describes as restful, quaint, and beautiful. Like all the others who take the cure at Neuenahr he paid a visit to the Apollinaris spring, which is not distant. He describes the studied care with which Apollinaris is bottled and the spring's large volume of natural carbonic gas, a constituent, which, according to medical men, greatly improves digestion; then he tells how, some thirty years ago, the capital was secured from the late Mr. Steinkopff, who owned the *St. James's Gazette*, and the late Mr. Smith, the head of the great publishing firm of Smith and Elder, to exploit the Apollinaris spring on a large scale. It appears that a famous English surgeon who traveled a great deal and generally brought back something interesting from his tours, put on his table one evening a bottle of Apollinaris, a water which he had tried and liked during a trip to Germany. Mr. Smith and Mr. Steinkopff liked the water, investigated its virtues, and thus the bottle which figured in this little dinner conversation was the origin of the gigantic London company whose shareholders number thousands, and whose income has reached many millions of pounds sterling.

The Noble Work of Tuskegee.

IN THE midst of the agitated discussion of the negro problem in various parts of the South, it is pleasant to note the progress of the work at Tuskegee Institute, which is making better citizens of the thousands of students who come under its influence. The annual report of the principal shows that in the year ending May 31st, 1906, 1,621 students attended the school, 553 coming from Alabama and the remainder from forty-seven States and foreign countries. Mr. Washington requires of his teachers that they inculcate "the dignity of hand labor, the disgrace of idleness, and impart correct ideas of living. Each year of experience," he says, "strengthens my conviction that there is great mental drill in industrial training." The interesting fact is noted that the savings department of the institution, opened four years ago for the purpose of encouraging thrift among teachers, students and others, now has \$16,000 in deposits. Mr. Washington's admirable advice to his race in the troubled period through which it is now passing has evoked praise from the newspapers of the South, and ought to increase the respect in which the work of Tuskegee is held in that part of the country.



F. AUGUSTUS HEINZE.



PRESIDENT THOMAS F. COLE.

Another United Verde

New and Splendid Copper Mine Right on the Verde Ore Beds to be Opened up at once. An Announcement of Startling Interest to the Investing Public

THE VERDE GRANDE COPPER COMPANY NOW OWNS THIS GREAT PROPERTY A NEW COPPER MINE

Important Announcement from the Great Arizona Copper Belt. The Verde Grande Copper Company and Its Extraordinary Stroke of Fortune.

From Jerome Mining News.

Jerome, Arizona.—The Verde Grande Copper Company has just acquired, free and clear of all encumbrance, ten claims of rich copper lands immediately adjoining the property of the famous United Verde Mine. Stock in the Verde Grande Company is now for the first time offered to the public, and the rush to get in on the ground floor in this new Copper enterprise bids fair to assume the proportions of a stampede.

The facts concerning this transaction have just been given out for publication. The transfer of this property adjoining the United Verde Mine will probably prove to be one of the most important events in recent mining history.

It appears that in 1896, before the wonderful richness of the Verde Copper Belt had come to be generally known, Mr. J. C. Scott, a practical miner of Jerome, Arizona, acquired possession of 120 acres of mineral lands fronting directly upon the United Verde property for a distance of over 3,000 feet. During these years Mr. Scott has been awaiting a favorable occasion to undertake the development of this property, and has refused all offers for his land, knowing that the carrying out of his original plan would be much more to his advantage. He understands as well as any one the utter impossibility of developing a great producing mine without the assistance of the public; and he now invites the people to enter into partnership with him, he furnishing the Copper property, they supplying the money.

For these reasons the Verde Grande Copper Company has been organized under the management of a number of substantial business men, all of them experienced in mining and business affairs and accustomed to carrying through large enterprises to a successful issue.

The Verde Grande Company will sink its shafts into the same mountain of ore from which the United Verde Company has in a few years' time paid dividends to its stockholders amounting to over \$18,000,000. This immense revenue has been realized from ore averaging 8 per cent. in Copper, and values in gold and silver sufficient to pay the entire cost of the copper production.

The United Verde Mine is working only one side of the mountain. The Verde Grande Company will work the other side, and there is no reason why new fortunes should not be taken from these ore beds in the same manner as they are now being piled up by the owners of the mine in the immediately adjacent property.

VERDE GRANDE FORMATION SAME AS THAT OF UNITED VERDE

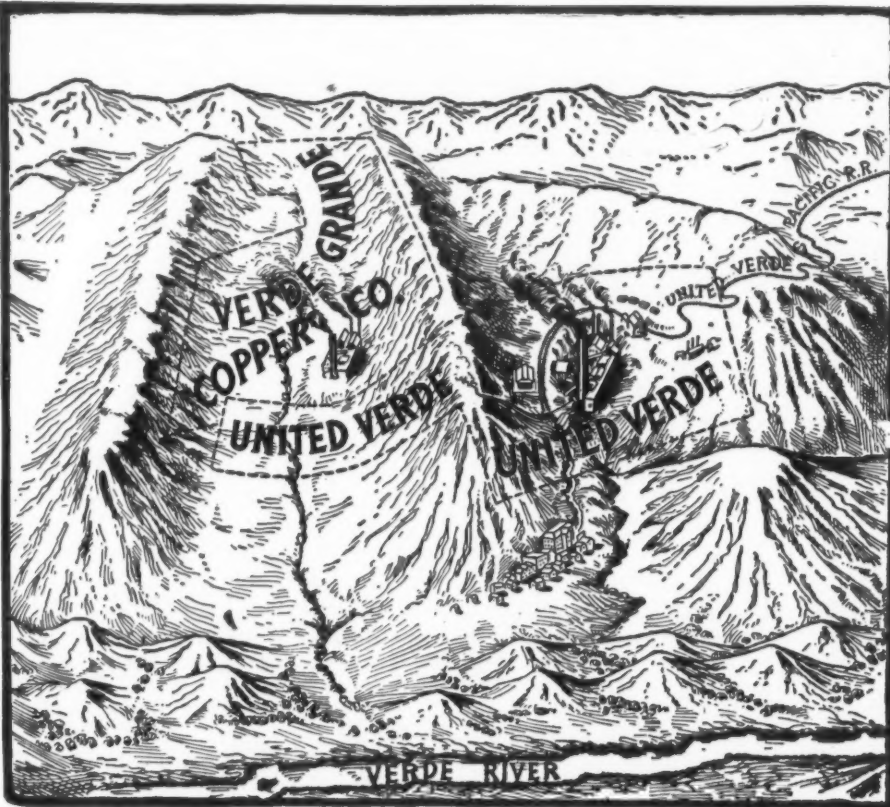
Following are a few brief extracts from the report of James B. Girand, civil and mining engineer of Prescott, Arizona, whose opinion concerning the Verde Grande property is worth more than pages of argument:

"I have had more than ten years of experience in Arizona Copper camps. I believe I have been in every camp of importance in the Territory. I can say that I believe the Verde Grande offers the best field for the judicious expenditure of money of any property of like situation in the Territory of Arizona.

"The geology of this group is identical with that of the United Verde, being diabase with schist dykes and lime capping. You can make no mistake by sinking on this property."

This testimony, coming from such a well-known authority as Mr. Girand, who is Deputy U. S. Mineral Surveyor for Arizona, speaks for itself and requires no comment.

Even were this land not located right next to the United Verde, its unusual mineral showings would cause it to be picked out as a splendid Copper property.



FAMOUS UNITED VERDE COPPER PROPERTY, WITH VERDE GRANDE COPPER PROPERTY ON OPPOSITE SIDE OF HILL.

Showing United Verde smelter and proposed smelter and plant of Verde Grande Company. The United Verde pays to its stockholders dividends of over \$6,000,000 annually, and is said to be working in a veritable Mountain of Rich Copper Ore, with sufficient Ore already blocked out to last for thirty years. Mining experts state that the geology of the Verde Grande is identical with the United Verde.

ESTIMATE OF PROFITS

Stock in a good Copper Mine almost invariably goes to par and then soars way above it. This is no theory—it is the record of experience, proven again and again in the case of scores of great mines. Stock in Anaconda is now quoted at over 250 per cent. on par value, and in Calumet-Hecla at nearly 2,700 per cent. on its par value.

The following table indicates the profits to be realized on stock purchased at 10 cents per share which afterwards advances to par:

\$ 10 invested now would be worth \$ 100
50 invested now would be worth 500
200 invested now would be worth 2,000
1000 invested now would be worth 10,000

Copper stock advancing to par keeps on advancing, so that the above profits would eventually be doubled, tripled, or quadrupled.

Verde Grande Company Under Management of Mining Experts and Business Men.

The officers and directors of this company are men of high standing in the community, well-known for their integrity and business ability, and without exception experienced in mining matters.

The investor may feel full confidence in entrusting his savings into the hands of such men, knowing that they will put the money to the best use.

These men will receive no salaries whatever until the Company has been placed on a dividend-paying basis. They are confident of the Company's future, and will contribute of their time freely.

UNPRECEDENTED ACTIVITY

Arizona Copper Mines Rapidly Pushing to the Front.

The widespread extent of the Verde Copper veins, on which the property of the Verde Grande Copper Company is situated, is proven by the following brief news items from the "Mining World" of June 2, 1906:

"Mining operations throughout the Jerome mining district are progressing steadily, with prospects for increased activity. At the United Verde property everything is working steadily, with the usual force of men in both mine and smelter."

"The majority of the properties surrounding the United Verde are under operation."

"At the North Verde property, adjoining the United Verde on the north, work is progressing steadily, with very encouraging results."

"At the Cleopatra property, located three-fourths of a mile south of Jerome, General Manager Hull is pushing the work of drifting. Some high-grade ore bodies have already been cross-cut and the outlook appears favorable for the opening up of an immense copper ore deposit."

"There are at present several valuable properties in the immediate neighborhood that are on the verge of developing into paying producers."

These notes from the Verde Copper district prove the daily increasing activity in almost every direction in the vicinity of the United Verde. They also demonstrate that the VERDE GRANDE COPPER COMPANY is offering to the investing public a share in an enterprise predestined by natural conditions to meet with large success.

GREAT FORTUNES

Enormous Incomes Piled up by Investors in Copper Stocks.

The greatest money-making opportunity in the world to-day is in the Copper industry. No other industry pays such immense profits on the amount invested; and in no other industry is the demand for the product so urgent and so certain to increase year by year.

In this age of electricity Copper is absolutely indispensable. No other metal can take its place. Nearly one-third of the world's total Copper production is required to meet the demand occasioned by electrical installations for the generation and transmission of power, light and heat, and for the operation of the telegraph and telephone.

The supply of the metal has been wholly inadequate to keep pace with the demand, and the price has moved steadily upward and will continue to do so.

No wonder that great fortunes have been made, and are still being made, by investments in Copper stocks.

\$100 invested in Greene Consolidated only a few years ago is now worth \$9,700.

\$100 invested in United Verde in 1887 is now worth \$30,000.

The famous Calumet and Arizona Mine within a period of three years returned to its stockholders over \$3 on each dollar invested.

The first investors in Calumet and Arizona stock bought it at 10 per cent. of its par value and made over 8,000 per cent. on their investment.

Great fortunes are not made by work and drudgery, but by prudent investment. THE VERDE GRANDE COPPER COMPANY offers you the opportunity by becoming a shareholder in this great industry to make large profits, the same as others have done. By acting promptly you can take advantage of this opportunity.

ARIZONA'S COPPER WEALTH

This Great Territory Ahead of Michigan as a Copper Producer.

It has long been known that Arizona is a country extensively underlain with ore beds of sulphide Copper.

But not until very recently has the investing public begun to look into the almost unlimited possibilities of Arizona as a Copper country. Less than twenty years ago the famous United Verde Mine was opened up and started upon its career as one of the world's greatest Copper mines. Since then Arizona Copper production has increased by great strides, until to-day the Territory stands in the front ranks among the richest and most productive Copper regions on the American Continent.

Yavapai County, Arizona, in which the Verde Grande is located, is now the recognized center of Arizona's Copper mining activity. This district lies in the richest Copper region in the world.

The Copper output of Arizona during 1905 amounted to the enormous total of \$40,000,000. The output for 1906 will be still larger. These records place Arizona ahead of Michigan as a great Copper producer.

The development of the property of the Verde Grande Copper Company adjoining the world-famous United Verde Mine will mark a new era in Arizona's mining history. The output of the United Verde has already been one of the principal factors in placing Arizona among the front ranks of the great Copper producers. The Verde Grande, operating in the identical ore hill, has every prospect of returning enormous dividends to its stockholders.

Thomas W. Lawson says: "Copper stocks offer the biggest opportunity for money-making in the world to-day." We believe that Arizona is the coming Copper country, and that the chance to secure VERDE GRANDE COPPER STOCK at 10 cents per share is one which no shrewd investor can afford to overlook.

Why Verde Grande Stock Is Sold at 10c. Per Share

Experience has proven that with a large number of small stockholders sharing the profits on a pro-rata basis, share and share alike, each one is far more likely to get a square deal than if a few large holders get control and manipulate the price to suit themselves. For the purpose of developing this magnificent property, to build a smelter and secure other necessary equipment, to sink tunnels and shafts, and to bring the mine to a dividend-paying stage at an early date, a limited amount of Verde Grande stock is now offered for public subscription at 10 cents per share, or only one-tenth of its par value of \$1 per share. As soon as this first block is taken up, the price will be advanced, and will continue to be advanced until it eventually reaches par and goes away above it.

Join With Us and Help Make Another United Verde

Send in your order for any amount of stock, upwards of 100 shares. Remit 10 per cent. cash with your order, and pay the balance in nine monthly payments.

By this plan you will secure your whole reservation at the present price of ten cents per share, no matter how much the price may have advanced in the next nine months.

No orders received for less than 100 shares. No preferred stock, no bonds. All stock fully paid and non-assessable, par value \$1.00. The stock will rapidly advance in price, but by making your reservation large you will be getting your stock nine months from now at the same price as now, while others will be paying several times what you pay.

Upon completion of your payments certificate will be issued for stock purchased. Should you discontinue payments at any time you will receive certificate for number of shares paid for.

In order to place Verde Grande stock within the reach of all, we will accept, for a limited time only, subscriptions on the following basis:

\$10.00 buys 100 shares of stock, payable \$1.00 down and \$1.00 a month
\$20.00 buys 200 shares of stock, payable \$2.00 down and \$2.00 a month
\$100.00 buys 1000 shares of stock, payable \$10.00 down and \$10.00 a month
\$500.00 buys 5000 shares of stock, payable \$50.00 down and \$50.00 a month

MAKE ALL REMITTANCES PAYABLE TO

CHAS. B. RUDD, Financial Agent

204 Bryant Building

KANSAS CITY, MO.

MY PERSONAL GUARANTEE TO INVESTORS

I would strongly urge the necessity of ordering AT ONCE the full amount of stock that you can carry. Subscriptions for stock at the present price are coming in so rapidly that the allotment will soon be exhausted.

If upon investigation and within 30 days, you should not feel entirely satisfied with your investment, or with the entire truthfulness of all the representations here made, I will refund your money without question or quibble.

I also give you my personal guarantee to sell your stock for you at any time within a year, if for any reason you decide that you do not care to keep it.

Only by prompt action can you take advantage of this magnificent opportunity.

CHAS. B. RUDD, Financial Agent.

CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY

CHAS. B. RUDD, Bryant Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.

DEAR SIR: Please send me full particulars concerning the Verde Grande Copper Company with prospectus showing the advantages of Arizona as an investment field, views of the Verde Grande property, and other useful information.

Name.....

L. W. Address.....

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 449.

aspirations and consuming ambitions of demagogues and politicians. Let our great industries be ruined, let their factories and mills be closed, let the foreign competitor drive us from the markets of the world. Who will be the sufferers? Those who have organized and conducted so successfully our great industrial corporations? No; they will have abundant means for their maintenance and support for all time to come. Will it be the muck-rakers and the yellow-press demagogues? No; they are in the business of sensationalism, not for their health, but because they find it profitable. The only sufferers will be the working masses; and if, in their fierce wrath, they do not turn upon those who have deceived them and tear them to pieces, then it will be because fate justly does not overtake them.

Why is it that great corporations commit great follies with perfect knowledge of the consequences that may be expected? When the unexpectedly large dividends on Union Pacific and Southern Pacific common were declared, I said that this action, following as it

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and your income actually commences the very day your money reaches Denver. This is no scheme or humbug—if you are not delighted with the investment we will promptly refund your dollar and no questions asked. A few honest agents wanted. Remit by money order, registered letter, or inclose a dollar bill (no more) in your letter and address at once

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did the increase of dividends by other railways and the promise of additional dividend payments all along the line, would react on the railways in two ways; first, by stimulating attacks of demagogues on corporate interests, and, secondly, by stirring up employees of the railways to demand increased wages and shorter hours. A recent telegram from Chicago announced that a demand for an eight-hour day would be presented in behalf of the switchmen by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and that every railway in the United States, west of Buffalo and Pittsburg, would be involved. Retention of the present wage scale is also demanded, and that means ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. In the event of a strike, it is threatened that every conductor, baggage-man and yard-man will be drawn into the switchmen's movement. I also observe a report that the engineers and firemen, as well as the switchmen, on the Rock Island and Frisco systems are demanding higher wages and shorter hours.

I am not surprised at this situation. It is the natural outcome of the extraordinary prosperity of our railroads so widely advertised by bull manipulators of the Street, and more recently by the managements themselves in their announcements of new or increased dividends. The Atchison and the Norfolk and Western have both been placed on a five per cent. basis, and the Southern Pacific from paying nothing has also become a five per cent. stock—at least for the time being. Thus we are paying the penalties of prosperity, and are in danger of killing the goose that lays the golden egg; for, if the wages of railway employees must be increased at the same time that Legislatures are reducing freight and passenger rates, but one result can follow, and that is a reduction in net earnings.

Watchful observers are already proclaiming that the railways have touched the high-water mark of prosperity, and others are coupling this statement with a further observation to the effect that, as railroad earnings are diminished and dividends reduced, the effect will be felt sympathetically in other lines of trade; that railways will be obliged to reduce orders for new equipment, thus affecting the car-equipment companies; that orders for new rails will be held back, thus affecting the steel industry; and that, in other directions, the effect of decreased earnings on our railways will be harmful, and may lead to bankruptcies and reorganizations. Experiences of the past teach us that these are not extravagant fears, though we all hope they may not be too speedily realized.

"Inquirer," Danville, Penn.: American Hide and Leather preferred has been depressed for a considerable time, in spite of the fact that the leather business has generally been good. A widespread impression prevails that the stock is being sought by those who control Central Leather. I would not sacrifice my shares at this time.

F., St. Louis, Mo.: All mining propositions must have a speculative element. Very few of them can be regarded strictly as in the investment class; only such, in fact, as have paid dividends regularly for many years, and whose properties are regarded as practically inexhaustible. The shares of such corporations, however, are selling at very high prices.

"L. A.," New Orleans: Wisconsin Central 4s, around 90, are reasonably safe, but I do not regard them as any better than Southern Railway Con. 5s, or the Central of Georgia Con. 5s. They are not much better than Toledo St. Louis and Western 4s, selling around 80. Bear in mind that at the present high rates for money have placed investment and semi-investment bonds on a lower basis, and, if tight money continues, some of these may sell still lower.

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"P.," Englewood, N. J.: 1. Havana Tobacco has \$30,000,000 common, and \$5,000,000 5 per cent non-cumulative preferred, and \$10,000,000 5 per cent bonds, \$2,500,000 in the treasury. 2. No regular quotations are on record. 3. It is said that recent troubles in Cuba have interfered with the Tobacco crop, and it is known that the rainy season for two or three years past has been a drawback, but those who know most about the company say they are holding their stock for a long pull. 4. No date has yet been announced for listing the new Malt stocks. They have been issued and dividend action should be taken at the approaching annual meeting. The preferred is entitled to 4 per cent. dividends from April to October.

"P.," Richmond, Va.: 1. Sonora, Mexico, is a new camp having large deposits of copper ore. I have heard nothing excepting favorable reports from the Anaconda-Sonora. These have come from several sources. R. S. Vickars, banker of Moctezuma, Mexico, after a special inquiry through one of his correspondents reported that the property of the Anaconda-Sonora was good. The company's title is from the Mexican government. The company is free from debt and reports a substantial balance in its treasury. The new Cananea, Yaqui River and Pacific Railroad should enable this company to operate at small cost. 2. It is entirely legitimate for a copper-mining company to offer its treasury shares to the public at an early stage of its development. This method was pursued by the majority of the leading copper mines when these companies were developing and purchasing the first equipment for their properties.

"Veritas," 1. Superior and Pittsburg sold this year as low as 12. It has been up to 29 3/4. It is quoted on the Boston market, and occasionally on the New York curb. In view of the rise it has had, it might be well to inquire about it carefully before purchasing. Those who are exploiting it seem to have a way of putting the public too much about them. 2. Missouri Pacific, at 95, U. P. at 184, S. P. at 92, and Ont. and West. at 45 do not look dear, but everything depends upon the condition of the money market. I would not be in a hurry, therefore, to buy. 3. I would not sell my Bethlehem Steel at present. The talk that competition is hurting it is undoubtedly true, but our great corporations always have a way of getting rid of competition by making combinations. That is what Bethlehem Steel may do before it gets through. 4. I cannot tell you about the bank stock. Any broker will sell bank shares if you will give him an order. 5. I think you are right.

Continued on page 453.

After James Montgomery Flagg.



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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 452.

"B., South Omaha: 1. I do not believe in the stock of the Para Rubber Company as an investment. 2. Thank you for your kind words.

"Novice": I see nothing in West Columbia Copper, and nothing in the Cobalt Contact and Stewart Mining that looks attractive. Better go into a proposition that you know something about.

"Subscriber," O.: 1. I am endeavoring to get the information you seek. 2. I doubt if it has much value. It is difficult to get any satisfactory report. 3. It is highly speculative and I do not believe in it.

"M., Wisconsin: The report of the Cleveland Trust Company shows a very large surplus, and I should think their security was well-established. They are one of the leading institutions that pay 4 per cent. on savings deposits.

"L., Amsterdam, N.Y.: I am unable to obtain any reliable information concerning the Consolidated Copper Creek Mining Company. There are several mines having a name somewhat similar in character. Perhaps you refer to one of them.

"B., Ludlow, Vt.: I have repeatedly said that the projected Chicago-New York Electric Air Line Railroad had nothing in it to commend. The project is a most extravagant one, and the estimated cost would hardly give the road such terminals as it would require. Better put your money in something of a more substantial nature.

"K., Lexington, Ky.: Illness prevented my attendance, greatly to my regret. I was told that no report of any consequence was made, and that is what I anticipated. It is said that an effort would be made to get new interests in the company, and that, if these succeed, the stock would be advanced. Perhaps that would give you an opportunity to get out in safety.

"Lyle," New York: 1. I am told that there is. 2. It is now talked of as an investment, but it would be well to wait for the annual report before making up your mind. American Ice Securities 6s at 90, while not a gilt-edged investment, look like a very cheap industrial bond, and any little demand for the bonds would speedily put them to par. 3. The T. St. L. and W. 4s, the S. A. and A. P. 4s, and Erie General 4s, are all good bonds and are not dear at prevailing prices. The first-mentioned, I think, is the cheapest.

"G. A. H., West Hoboken, N.J.: 1. I agree with you that the holders of Erie common are entitled to a scrip dividend, and if they would get together and demand it, instead of foolishly giving their voting proxies to the management, they would probably make an impression. In England they do things differently, and shareholders get their rights and the earnings that properly belong to them. 2. I agree with you that the man who holds his money ready for rock-bottom opportunities will be the winner. Our present prosperity will not continue forever.

"B., Newark, N.J.: The fact that the New Haven road paid about \$48 a share for Ont. and Western's control has led to the general belief, among investors, that the stock is cheap if bought at less than those figures. It is also felt that, by diverting traffic to the Ontario and Western, the New Haven can at any time add largely to the former's earnings, and thus be enabled to increase the dividends on Ontario and Western. The recent depression in the stock has been charged to sales by those who could not hold it, or who did not care to hold it while it yielded only 4 per cent. interest on the investment.

"L., New London, Conn.: 1. Texas Pacific, Southern Railway common, and Erie common are all in the list of the cheaper speculative railways that are being recommended for purchase on every decline. None of them is a dividend payer, and as long as the money-market stringency continues the chances favor a decline rather than an advance in these stocks and others of their character. 2. There are very few such stocks that can be recommended at present. It would be wiser to keep out of the market until it is in a more settled condition. You might await the declaration of dividends, which is said to be expected shortly, and then, if there is a further rise, take your profit.

"L., Taunton, Mass.: 1. The Mogollon Gold and Silver Company, which has been offering a bond with a bonus of 50 per cent. in stock, has an old and well-established mining property, with mills and complete equipment, and in a district which has been a famous producer. Some day it is believed that this property will be very valuable. You can get all the information regarding it by addressing Thomas J. Curran, president, 290 Broadway, New York. 2. Most of the copper stocks that are listed have reached pretty high figures, some of them too high. Among the speculative ones that have a future, Dominion Copper, around 6, looks attractive, though I recommended it when it sold at half this price. 3. Much interest is felt in the developments of the Victoria Chief, which is opening a new field in Mexico. The stock has recently advanced to 75 cents a share, and little of it is in the market. You can get particulars by addressing Hopper & Bigelow, 100 Broadway, New York. The stock looks cheap.

New York, November 1st, 1906. JASPER.

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No speculation. One good investment is worth a lifetime of labor. \$1 per month for 25 months invested now in Oregon timber will buy 100,000 feet (guaranteed by bank and trust company), will soon be worth \$1,000, besides paying 10 per cent. dividends; this is worth your time to investigate. Write today. NORTH COAST CO-OPERATIVE LUMBER CO., Suite 25-33 Realty Trust Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

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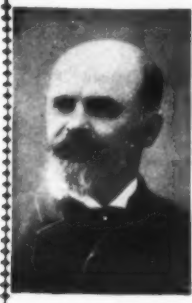
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[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

THE long-awaited opportunity for the election of directors by the policy-holders of the New York and Mutual Life Insurance Companies has now arrived. From this time until 4 P. M. December 18th, ballots may be sent to the home offices of the companies. Most voters will prefer to use the mails, but those who wish to vote in person may do so on December 18th, at the home offices, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Administration tickets have been placed in the field by the companies, and opposing them are candidates named by the International Policy-holders' Association, the Mutual Life Policy-holders' Association, and (in the case of the Mutual Life) a so-called fusion ticket.

Ballots containing the names of all candidates for directorships have been sent to all policy-holders. A person voting by mail must indicate the name of the nominee or nominees for whom he desires to vote, up to the number for whom a ballot may be cast; he may do this simply by striking out the names of those for whom he does not wish to vote. Having suitably indicated his choice, he must sign the ballot furnished him, or such other form of ballot as he may have used, in his own handwriting in the presence of a subscribing witness. He must then mail it in a sealed envelope, upon which he must write his signature and the number of at least one policy held by him. Such envelope may, if desired, be delivered at the home office of the company.

Any person may vote by proxy, the execution of such proxy to be attested by a subscribing witness. The number of at least one policy held by the person giving the proxy must be therein set forth, and the proxy, when executed, sent to the person or persons appointed to vote thereunder. Those policy-holders whose policies have been in force for one year prior to December 18th, 1906, are entitled to vote or to execute proxies, but no proxy executed prior to October 18th shall be valid. A number of readers of this department for many years who are perplexed to select suitable names from the various tickets have asked me to accept their voting proxies, and I shall be glad to do so and to select the most satisfactory and capable names from the various lists in nomination.

"G." Rutland, Vt.: If you will send your Mutual Life proxy to me I shall be glad to use it to your best interest. There are good names on all the lists, and some that are not so good. I think every policy-holder should investigate these names, and vote with some knowledge of what he or she is voting for.

"Query," Cleveland: 1. The present management of the Mutual Life has given every evidence of conservatism and of a desire to meet intelligently the needs of the situation. I regard your policy, therefore, as entirely satisfactory, and I believe results in the end will be all that you were promised. The guarantee of the company is beyond question. It is one of the strongest mutual insurance companies in the world. 2. You can mail your vote, and I think you are justified in accepting the conclusion of Bishop McCabe as satisfactory.

The Hermit

American Trade with Singapore. CONSUL-GENERAL David F. Wilbur, of Singapore, writes that the published government reports of the Straits settlements, recently issued, show marked increases in the sale of many lines of American goods during the year 1905 over 1904. While there is a falling off in others, the total increase is encouraging, especially since American representatives in that region have to contend with irregular shipping facilities and uncertain deliveries. Mr. Wilbur continues: "With proper attention and effort American trade can be further increased, and if shipping facilities from New York were equal to those from England, France and Germany, a much larger share of the trade here would result." Such references to the lack of ships will probably continue to be until American shipping gets the financial encouragement which other countries accord to their merchant marine.

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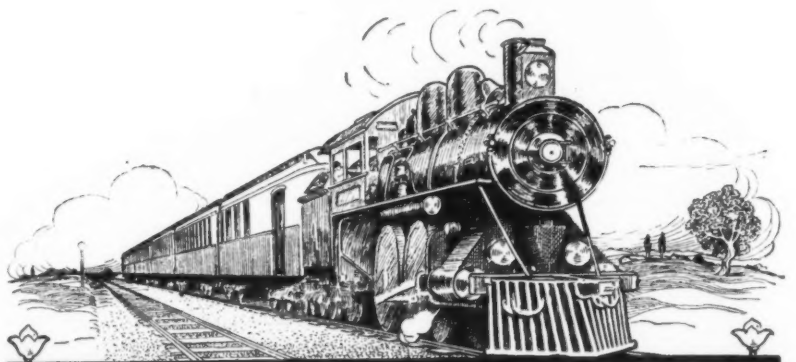
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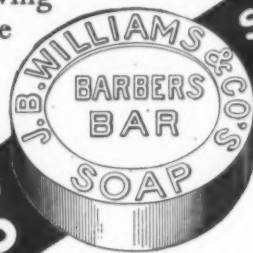
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